



DAILY REPORT

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ARTICLE ASSESSES USSR-U.S. CONTENTION IN PACIFIC

HK220146 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 22 Nov 83 p 4

[Article by Rui Hua: "U.S.-Soviet Contention Fiercer in Pacific Region"]

[Text] Recently both the United States and the Soviet Union have reinforced their military deployment in the Far East, intensifying their contention in the Pacific region.

Since the downing of the South Korean airliner in September, the Soviet Union airforce has deployed 30 MIG-23 fighter-bombers and fighters on the Soviet occupied Japanese Etorofu Island. The Soviet has also moved its Class-D nuclear-powered submarine to the Okhotsk Sea. The submarine is equipped with the SSN-18 missiles which has a range of 9,000 kilometres and so can make a direct hit on U.S. territory.

Meanwhile, the United States under the "Flexible Operation Plan," has increased its aircraft carriers' activities in the Japan Sea and the northwest Pacific Ocean. It has put the new nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" and the battleship "New Jersey" in the Seventh Fleet. Within six months, two U.S. aircraft carriers entered and anchored in the Japanese harbour Sasebo. According to the plan, U.S. aircraft carriers will patrol the east with Sasebo as their base. U.S. RC-135 reconnaissance planes often fly near Soviet territorial air to observe the Soviet forces.

The United States occupied a dominant position both on land and at sea in the region after World War II. Taking advantage of the "detente" from the end of the 1960s to the 1970s, the Soviet Union has developed its military strength and deployed strong forces from Vladivostok, Sakhalin Island down to the Kamchatka Peninsula. It is posing an increasingly serious challenge to the traditional U.S. influence in the area.

In terms of ships and tonnage, the USSR's Pacific Fleet is the biggest of its four fleets. It has 90 large surface combat warships, including a helicopter carrier. It also has 120 attack submarines, including about 30 with strategic missiles. Together with amphibious ships and landing crafts and supply vessels, the fleet has a total weight of 1.6 million tons, far exceeding that of the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

The U.S. Seventh Fleet in the region, with part of the U.S. Third Fleet, has about 150 warships: 80 large surface warships, six aircraft carriers with a capacity of up to 500 aircraft, more than 40 attack submarines and at least 10 strategic missile submarines. Though the USSR enjoys a certain advantage in the capability of its attack submarines, the U.S. is well ahead in total combat capability.

The Soviet Union has further expanded its military facilities to include air and naval bases and anchor harbours all along the line from Petropavlovsk north of Japan down to Vietnam and then Aden and Ethiopia. This constitutes a direct menace against the navigation routes of the Western countries in both the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The transportation of 90 percent of Japan's imported oil, 50-60 percent of West Europe's and 20 percent of the United States' depends on these routes.

Therefore, the West Pacific is a strategically important region which the West, especially the United States, cannot afford to lose to the Soviets. So, it is the control of the sea passages in the region that the two superpowers are contending for. The hot spot of their global contention is in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. The scramble for seaways in the Pacific and Indian Oceans is dictated mainly by the strategic needs of the above areas. Pentagon officials have time and time declared they would not allow the Soviet Union to turn the Okhotsk Sea and the Aleutian Islands into forbidden areas.

The United States controls a comparatively comprehensive network of military bases with hundreds of large and small air, land and naval bases, anchor harbours and airports. Some of the biggest U.S. military bases are in Japan, South Korea, Okinawa and the Philippines. At the end of this arch there is Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

On the otherhand, apart from bases in its own Far East territory the only bases the Soviet Union can use are Cam Ranh and Da Nang in Vietnam; Vladivostok, where the headquarters of the USSR Pacific Fleet is, is isolated.

Latest reports show that Western nations are concerned about the USSR's military build-up at Cam Ranh naval base, the major supply base for U.S. forces during the Vietnam War. Here the Soviet Union has now got a base for its fleet on the way from Vladivostok to the Black Sea. This has greatly increased the flexibility of the Soviet forces in the Pacific and the Persian Gulf and intensified its menace and control of the Pacific passageways as well as the Indian Ocean. With confrontation growing between the two superpowers, the situation in the Pacific region has become more tense.

U.S., USSR DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS DISCUSSED

HK181228 Beijing REMNIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 83 p 7

[Article by Chen Tean: "Why So Many Disarmament Proposals on U.S.-Soviet Intermediate-Range Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] Two years have passed since the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva on limiting the number of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe began in November 1981. Since then, the two sides have held more than 100 rounds of talks, with not less than 10 "proposals" put forth. Just a few hours after the British defense secretary proclaimed the arrival of the first U.S. cruise missiles in Britain on 14 November, the American delegate to the Geneva talks raised another new proposal, suggesting the total number of the medium-range missile warheads possessed by the United States and the Soviet Union on a global scale be limited to no more than 420. The proposal was immediately turned down by the Soviet Union, noting that the new proposal did not hinder the United States from deploying its new missiles in Europe.

Prior to this, Soviet leader Andropov also put forward his latest proposal on 27 October, expressing Soviet willingness to reduce the number of Soviet SS-20 missiles to 140, on the condition that the United States not deploy its missiles in Western Europe. This proposal was also rejected by the United States.

As a matter of fact, throughout the U.S.-Soviet disarmament negotiations, both sides have turned down the other's proposals over and over again. The United States has raised the following four proposals: 1) The "zero option," put forward by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in November 1981, proposed that the Soviet Union dismantle all its SS-20 and land-based SS-4 and SS-5 medium-range missiles, and in turn the United States would not deploy its Pershing-II and cruise missiles in Europe; thus the number of intermediate-range missiles on both sides would be zero. 2) On 30 March this year, Reagan put forward an "interim plan," proposing that the United States and the Soviet Union conclude an "interim agreement" that the United States sharply reduce the number of its missiles scheduled to be deployed in Europe, on the condition that the Soviet Union should decrease the number of its medium-range missiles to the same level as the United States on a global scale. 3) In his speech to the UN General Assembly on 26 September this year, Reagan suggested: If the number of medium-range warheads possessed by the United States and the Soviet Union can be fixed at one level, the United States will reduce the number of missiles, including Pershing-II missiles which are planned to be deployed in Europe, and will include the problem of medium-range bombers in the agenda of talks. 4) The latest U.S. proposal, which was raised on 14 November, for the first time presented a limit on the number of medium-range warheads of both sides.

All these proposals are different in content, but the basic U.S. stand in the nuclear negotiations has not changed. The main purpose of these proposals is to outshine the nuclear superiority of the Soviet Union in Europe. Undoubtedly, the Soviet Union will not approve.

As for the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union, there are the following five:

1) In June 1979, Brezhnev put forward a proposal for "slashing" nuclear weapons, proposing that NATO abandon its plan of deploying new U.S. missiles in Western Europe while the Soviet Union decrease the number of its medium-range missiles in the western region. 2) In March 1982, Brezhnev indicated the Soviet Union was ready to suspend unilaterally the deployment of SS-20 missiles and requested that the United States show evident sincerity. What he meant was that NATO should give up its plan of deploying U.S. nuclear missiles. 3) On 21 October 1982, Andropov raised the proposal of "equal reduction," indicating that if NATO would not deploy new U.S. missiles, the Soviet Union would be willing to reduce its medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe to the same number of missiles possessed by Britain and France at the present time. 4) On 27 August this year, Andropov again proposed that if the United States gives up its plan of deploying missiles in Western Europe, the Soviet Union will destroy the SS-20 missiles which are to be removed from Europe and dismantled and will not move them to the East. 5) Andropov on 27 October this year reiterated the proposal mentioned above.

There is something flexible in the contents of these Soviet proposals, but the basic stand in these proposals has not changed. The Soviet Union intends to reduce some of its medium-range missiles to replace the U.S. plan of deploying new missiles in Western Europe in an attempt to maintain its superiority over the United States in medium-range missiles in Europe.

The central line remains the same despite kaleidoscope changes. Both the Soviet Union and the United States have repeatedly put forward a number of proposals for the reduction of nuclear missiles, but each has its own ax to grind. Since both insist that the other should reduce in an attempt to maintain or to contend nuclear superiority, of course, neither will accept the other's proposals.

PRC UN OFFICIAL DENOUNCES USSR FOR AFGHAN OCCUPATION

OW220256 Beijing XINHUA in English 0045 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] United Nations, November 21 (XINHUA) -- China today again denounced the Soviet Union for its continuously refusing to implement U.N. General Assembly's resolutions for solving the Afghan problem by ending the Soviet military occupation of the country.

"The key to the solution lies in the complete and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan," reiterated Ling Qing, Chinese permanent representative to the United Nations, when the U.N. General Assembly discussed the situation in Afghanistan. He pointed out that while emptyily talking about its "desire for a political settlement of the Afghan problem," the Soviet Union was aimed at relieving pressure from the international community by delaying tactics, diverting public attention and calling off the Afghan issue so as to legitimize its aggression against and occupation of Afghanistan in the end. "The Soviet Union," noted Ling, "has stepped up its efforts in establishing or expanding air-bases and in building strategic highways, bridges, barracks, oil-depots and other military installations on such an enormous scale that far exceeds the needs of the so-called temporary garrisoning of Soviet troops in Afghanistan." "All this proves that it is prepared for a prolonged occupation of Afghanistan and is trying to turn the country into a major strategic base for its southward expansion," he said. He added that "the Afghan people are fighting not only for the independence of their motherland and national survival, but also for the just cause of peace in this region and the world at large."

It is the consistent position of the Chinese Government that the resolutions concerning the Afghan issue adopted by the United Nations General Assembly during the four previous sessions must be implemented, stressed Ling. After the total withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, China is ready to join other countries concerned in an international guarantee against interfering, by whatever means, in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and against occupying or using Afghan territory to infringe on the independence and sovereignty of any other country in the region, he reaffirmed. Ling said China supports "a political settlement of the Afghan issue. But any program for political settlement must accord with the basic principles of the relevant United Nations resolutions and guarantee the implementation of these resolutions. Moreover, it should reflect the opinions of the Afghan people engaged in the fighting." Ling said China is in favor of the draft resolution on the Afghan issue proposed by Pakistan together with other countries and calls on all U.N. member states to give it support.

WU XUEQIAN RECEIVES BURMESE, TOGOLESE ENVOYS

OW181250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, met here this afternoon on separate occasions with U Aung Win, outgoing Burmese ambassador to China, and Boumbera Allassounouma, new Togolese ambassador to China.

JI PENGFEI MEETS INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS SECRETARY

OW211248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with Hans Hoegh, secretary general of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and his wife.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
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China has always attached importance to the work of the Red Cross in providing disaster relief and aiding the poor, Ji Pengfei said. China supports humanistic charitable organs of this kind, and it is also based on the consideration of humanism that the country offers aids to foreign disaster victims and refugees, he said. Mr and Mrs Hoegh arrived here November 19 as guests of the Chinese Red Cross. They will travel to Shanghai and Suzhou.

FOREIGN MILITARY ATTACHES VISIT TANGSHAN

OW210848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA) -- At the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence, military attaches of foreign embassies here and their wives visited Tangshan City, Hebei Province, between November 17 and 19. They were given a warm welcome by the government leaders and army leaders in the city which was almost levelled by an earthquake of 7.8 magnitude on the Richter scale in 1976.

The foreign guests inspected the remains of Tangshan and were briefed on the construction of the city. They visited new residential quarters, a ceramics workshop, a power plant and a coal mining area.

INTERNATIONAL RED SOIL SEMINAR ENDS IN NANJING

OW210001 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] The 4-day international academic seminar on red soil concluded in Nanjing on the afternoon of 18 November. The provincial People's Government hosted a banquet that evening in honor of the Chinese and foreign representatives of the seminar.

Deputy Governor Ling Qihong hosted the banquet. On behalf of the provincial People's Government, he extended congratulations on the success of the seminar. He said that scientists and technicians in our province have done a great deal of work in the research, development, and utilization of red soil and have scored some achievements. However, compared with the international advanced levels, there are still some shortcomings. This seminar provided a very good learning opportunity for the scientists and technicians of our province.

(Sean Brook), secretary general of the International Soil Society, also spoke at the banquet. He said this seminar offered an opportunity for experts and scholars from various countries to exchange experience. We will also go to south China for an inspection tour and visit. Activities in the past few days have made a beautiful and profound impression on us. He wished Jiangsu Province greater prosperity.

(Li Zihui), president of the China Soil Society, made a closing speech at the closing ceremony held in the afternoon. Scholars from Australia, the Netherlands, the United States, the FRG, and Japan also spoke at the ceremony.

NEW U.S. TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER POLICY FOR PRC IN EFFECT

OW220646 Beijing XINHUA in English 0638 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Washington, November 21 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Government's new policy to improve technology transfer to the People's Republic of China became effective today. Under the new policy, the United States will place China "in the same export category as certain other friendly countries." The new guidelines will be published tomorrow in the FEDERAL REGISTER, a publication of the Federal Government.

In testimony before the House Subcommittee on International Economic Policy of the Committee on Foreign Affairs last week, Acting Assistant Secretary for Trade Administration William T. Archey said, "The new technology transfer policy toward China is in the best interest of our nation's security and foreign policy." He noted that the new policy will "substantially increase the opportunity for U.S. business" to participate in China's modernization program while "retaining national security controls on truly sensitive equipment and technology."

Discussing with the subcommittee some of the policy considerations which led to the regulations, Donald M. Anderson, acting deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, described the policy on technology transfer as helpful to "the rapid, positive development in U.S.-China relations."

These new regulations set up three technology zones to guide licensing decisions. They are the Green Zone, Intermediate Zone (i.e. Yellow Zone), and Red Zone. Equipment and technology in the Green Zone will generally be approvable by the U.S. Department of Commerce without interagency review. Applications within the Intermediate Zone which will be for very high technology will require case-by-case review by defense and other agencies. The Red Zone includes the most advanced technologies, and license applications to them, according to the U.S. officials, will "have a strong presumption for denial."

PRC ELECTRIC POWER DELEGATION VISITS U.S.

OW181411 Beijing XINHUA in English 1147 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Washington, November 17 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese water resources and electric power delegation has had discussions with the U.S. Department of Commerce, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Army Corps of Engineers and the Tennessee Valley Authority on the promotion of scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

After its arrival in San Francisco October 29, the Chinese delegation, led by Minister of Water Resources and Electric Power Qian Zhengying, has visited river valley development projects, conventional and nuclear power stations, trans-basin diversion projects and research institutions. U.S. Vice-President George Bush and other high-ranking officials have met with the Chinese minister during her stay in Washington. The Chinese delegation also had meetings with the U.S. House Committee of Energy and Commerce, the National Council for U.S.-China Trade and the American Consulting Engineers Council. The Chinese delegation will visit Brazil later.

PRC PAPER REVIEWS U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CONTENDERS

HK180906 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 12 Nov 83 p 3

["A Guide to Current Affairs" by Yuan Ding: "The Posture of a Tripod -- the Opening Scene of the U.S. Presidential Election Campaign"]

[Text] Strangely enough, although it is still a whole year before next year's U.S. presidential election, the prelude to the election campaign has noisily started in the U.S. political arena.

Well-Matched Confrontation Between the Donkey and the Elephant

The Republican Party with an elephant as its symbol and the Democratic Party with a donkey as its symbol are the two major political parties in the United States and also competitors for the presidency in the general election held every 4 years.

In the Democratic Party, former Vice President Walter Mondale and astronaut John Glenn lead in the race for nomination as their party's presidential candidate. In the ruling Republican Party, President Reagan has not formally announced his intention to run in the next general election, but secret preparations have long been under way. He also approved on 17 October the establishment of a "Reagan-Bush Campaign Committee."

In recent months, various public opinion polls have been held around the issue of who would most likely be elected the next president. Viewed from the results of the polls, Reagan, Mondale, and Glenn have their own strong points and it is difficult to tell who is better. In the Democratic Party's "straw poll," Mondale is slightly ahead of Glenn, while in the Gallup poll, taken by the most influential pollster in the country, Mondale lags behind Reagan by 42 to 44 percent and Glenn surpasses Reagan by 45 to 41 percent.

Both Parties Engage in Open Strife and Veiled Struggle With Each Trying To Outdo the Other

In an effort to win the party's nomination, Mondale and Glenn are engaged in a heated argument within the Democratic Party. Relying on his solid basis in the party and his rich experience, Mondale declared that he is most qualified for "fighting it out" with Reagan in campaign debates. John Glenn, a senator who has been a Marine colonel, astronaut, and businessman, does not want to be outdone. Enumerating his experiences in the political circles, in outer space, and at sea, he holds that having foresight, he can put forward new proposals for an economic upturn, education, and the building of a reliable military defense, and that he has always fared better than the other candidates when pitted against Reagan.

In the Republican Party, since Reagan is an incumbent president who is preparing for his second term of office, no one seems to be competing against him, in order to "act in unison against outsiders." However, so long as there is a 1 percent possibility that Reagan will retire from office, some "substitutes" who are eager to have a try will not give up the idea altogether.

Trying to Win People's Support by Engaging in a War of Words

In an effort to win the next general election, the opposition Democratic Party has launched an all-out attack against the Republican Party over the economy, foreign policy, and other areas. They censured Reagan by saying that his so-called "shining economic policy" is one of "robbing the poor to aid the rich." They also seized on the current serious unemployment problem in an effort to draw over to their side the huge unemployed ranks of more than 10 million people and their sympathizers. On the diplomatic side, raising the "banner of peace," they have attacked Reagan's tough policy as an attempt to "revive the cold war." They also proposed easing relations with the Soviet Union and postponing the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe in an attempt to expand their influence among people longing for peace.

Reagan has paid no heed to the challenge from the Democratic Party. He has repeatedly quoted the latest figures on the economic upturn in praising his "administrative achievements." On policy toward the Soviet Union, he still insists on confrontation with actual strength in order to attain stability through a balance of power.

With Each Having His Weak Points, It is Hard to Make a Forecast on the Prospects

The three presidential candidates mentioned above have their own political capital that is worth flaunting but they also have fatal weak points subject to attack. As far as Reagan is concerned, economically, high deficits, high interest rates, and high unemployment still refuse to come down. Politically, no results have been attained in the negotiations with the Soviet Union on the reduction of medium-range and strategic nuclear weapons, and he is also in an awkward predicament on the Middle East issue. All these, coupled with the recent outrageous invasion of Grenada, have made him a target of public criticism.

As for Mondale, although his prestige within the party surpasses Glenn's and although he has received the support of trade unions, including the AFL-CIO, with its membership of 14 million, and educational and women's circles, his title of "former vice president" tends to make people think of the failure of former President Carter. Only by severing this link and changing over to new ways will it be possible for him to make a fresh start. However, Mondale has so far been unable to put forward an attractive campaign program to differentiate it from the previous Carter administration program.

With his risky and daring experience and his so-called "middle course," "space hero" Glenn is quite capable of fascinating some voters who are fickle in affection. However, if he wants to win the election he still has to engage in bitter struggle against experienced old hands in the political scene.

The U.S. campaign arena is only a kaleidoscope. In previous campaigns, there were quite a few examples of a dark horse changing the entire campaign situation. Therefore it is still necessary to observe closely whether the current "tripod" situation can last for long.

'THE DAY AFTER' STIRS DEBATE IN U.S.

OW220610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Washington, November 20 (XINHUA) -- As the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva remain in a deadlock, millions tonight watched a controversial television film on a hypothetical nuclear war between the U.S. and the USSR, which has fueled a heated disarmament debate.

About 75 million Americans gathered in homes, schools, and churches Sunday night and watched a 128-minute TV film called "The Day After," a story depicting the holocaust after two Soviet nuclear missiles hit a U.S. town. The film shows the destruction of Kansas City in the nuclear war and the nightmarish struggle of survivors 38 miles away in Lawrence, Kansas.

The first missiles were fired an hour into the program. Across TV screens, people were shown being incinerated, buildings exploded and chaos reigned. The American Broadcasting Company (ABC) in New York said it received 1,075 telephone calls immediately after the broadcast. An ABC spokesman said that 662 of the callers expressed support for the broadcast, 393 "gave negative views" and the remainder were asking for information about follow-up programs.

The timing of the film-show is not a coincidence as the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva have made little progress, a new round of the arms race between the two superpowers has begun and an anti-nuclear movement is in full swing.

White House officials, who previewed the film, were worried that it would heighten fears that U.S. President Reagan's nuclear arms policies, such as the current deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe, are dangerous. To combat those fears, the White House issued yesterday an 18-page booklet entitled "President Reagan on Peace, Arms Reductions and Deterrence."

In a televised interview on ABC immediately following the film, Secretary of State George Shultz expressed the government's point of view. He said that the film stressed the "unacceptability of nuclear war," the realization of which has been the "basis for the U.S. policy." He believed that it is possible to prevent nuclear war by having a "policy of balance and deterrence" as well as a "policy of reduction." He contended that the United States should have nuclear weapons to "provide the balance" so that the Soviet Union realizes that "what could happen to us could happen to them and would happen to them and under those circumstances neither we nor they would use these weapons."

At a T.V. panel discussion, former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara warned that there are 40,000 nuclear warheads in the inventories of the United States and the Soviet Union and nobody can believe that in the next 10-15 years, they can reduce that number by more than a half, he noted.

Henry Kissinger, former secretary of state, said that the problem for the United States is to avoid unilateral disarmament and at the same time to develop a policy which eliminates the danger of nuclear war. "What causes wars is political tensions and crises and uncontrolled ambitions," he stressed, adding that unless one is willing to face that fact and unless one is willing to do something about it, sooner or later there will be a war.

CONFERENCE MARKS TURGENEV'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY

OW220615 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the death of the great Russian writer Ivan Sergeyevich Turgenev, from 22 to 29 October the China Society for Study of Soviet Literature held a scientific conference on Turgenev in the city of (Xiamen). This was the largest all-China scientific conference on Russian literature since the scientific conference devoted to the works of Lev Tolstoy held in 1981.

More than 130 researchers and teachers of Russian and Soviet literature at Chinese higher educational institutions took part in the conference. Nearly 70 articles were presented at the conference, among them "Turgenev and Chinese Literature," "Turgenev and His Age," "Turgenev's Realism," "Features of Turgenev's Artistic Style," and others.

ANDROPOV SAYS USSR WANTS TO IMPROVE U.S. RELATIONS

OW201148 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0915 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov said the Soviet Government "would continue doing its utmost to lessen international tension, to improve the relations between the USSR and the United States. But to attain realistic progress in that important sphere it is necessary to have the good will and efforts of the other side -- the Government of the United States."

According to a TASS report, Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, today asked John Crystal, an American businessman currently on a visit to the Soviet Union, to convey the oral answer to Andropov to the DES MOINES REGISTER of the United States, which had asked Andropov to visit the State of Iowa.

On the same day, Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, discussed the European situation and Soviet-U.S. relations at a press conference, saying that the United States intends to deploy at all costs new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe for use as a first strike nuclear weapon, posing a threat to the Soviet Union and other countries. He reiterated that the Soviet Union would never allow the disruption of the existing "general balance" of nuclear forces in Europe. Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, said at the same press conference that the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe could continue only under the condition that the U.S. missiles not be deployed. He said that the Soviet Union will take counter-measures directed at West Europe and U.S. territory if the United States deploys the missiles.

USSR PRODUCES SUBMARINE-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILES

OW190150 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0849 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 17 Nov (XINHUA) -- According to Western media, the Soviet Union has successfully researched and produced a new submarine-launched cruise missile named the SSN-X-21.

The SSN-X-21 reportedly uses for its guidance system turbofan propulsion and micro-electronic technology which the Soviets have stolen from the West, but it may be less sophisticated than the U.S.-built cruise missile of the same class. The range of the new Soviet cruise missile is similar to that of its U.S. counterpart, but its accuracy is still unknown because the Soviets have been encoding telemetry signals during its tests. The Soviets will reportedly start to deploy the SSN-X-21 cruise missiles on the "Yankee" class submarines in 1984. The Soviets will also develop an air-launched version and a ground-launched version in the 1980's.

HU QILI ATTENDS DPRK EMBASSY DINNER

OW212144 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA) -- Kim Chang-kyu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea here, gave a dinner at the embassy this evening on the occasion of the visit to China of a friendship delegation from the Korean Workers Party. Among the guests were Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.

JAPAN-CHINA SOCIETY WELCOMES HU VISIT

OW211102 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 21 (XINHUA) -- A gathering for the promotion of Japan-China friendship was held here today in expectation of the forthcoming visit to Japan by General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

The gathering, sponsored by the Japan-China Council for Friendly Exchanges, focused on Hu's visit which the council believed would further strengthen the political and economic ties between the two countries. Chikuzan Otani, a council representative, referring to Hu Yaobang's scheduled meeting with the Japanese youth during his visit, and stressed the importance of everlasting friendship between the coming generations of the two countries, saying it is in conformity with the trend of history. A number of participants made speeches at the gathering covering various aspects of the Japan-China relations. Wen Chi, Chinese minister to Japan, and Makoto Ichikawa, former chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, attended the gathering.

ZHANG XIANGSHAN INTERVIEWED ON PRC-JAPAN AMITY

OW220258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0207 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA) -- The people of China and Japan are working for long-term amity relations, said Zhang Xiangshan, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, during an interview with XINHUA here today.

Zhang, 69, is going to visit Japan tomorrow with General Secretary Hu Yaobang. "We owe the opening of channels for exchanges to the older generation of both countries," he said. Soon after the founding of New China, Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai worked out a "forward looking" policy for Sino-Japanese relations. "While drinking water, never forget those who dug the well," Zhou Enlai said when the two countries normalized diplomatic relations, paying respect to those Japanese friends who had worked for friendship with China even at the cost of their lives.

The Japanese people, who also suffered during the Second World War, wanted no more conflicts between Japan and China, Zhang Xiangshan said. A council for the promotion of Japan-China trade was formed by Japanese economic circles in 1949, followed the next year by a Japan-China Friendship Association. The China-Japan Friendship Association was established in 1963 with Guo Moruo as honorary president. Two years later, more than 450 Japanese young people were greeted in the Great Hall of the People by 10,000 Chinese citizens, and were received by Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai. Most of them devoted themselves later to Japan-China friendship. "We will never forget Liao Chengzhi, Guo Moruo, Deng Yingchao, Li Dequan and others, who made outstanding contributions to increasing the understanding and friendly contacts between the Chinese and Japanese peoples," Zhang Xiangshan stated.

Normalization of diplomatic relations began a flow of "all-embracing contacts," he said. This included political, economic, cultural, scientific, technical and academic contacts as well as sports, religious and daily life. Ranking highest in China's foreign exchanges, he noted, were those with Japan. The exhibitions, film weeks, friendly ties between cities and visits by "friendship ships" all helped.

At present 27 Japanese cities and prefectures have established ties and engaged various exchanges with their Chinese counterparts. There are 60 pairs of "sister cities" between the two countries. The frequent exchanges by the two peoples have increased the number of mutual visits last year to 170,000 people or more than 15-fold over the number ten years before. From 1979 to this October, the Chinese Ministry of Education sent 1,881 students to Japan while accepting 969 Japanese in exchange. Chinese youth organizations have friendly ties with more than 30 Japanese youth organizations. Chinese trade union organizations also have contacts with four Japanese general TU federations, nearly 30 industrial trade unions and more than 20 local and enterprise trade unions, while the All-China Women's Federation has connections with more than 30 Japanese women's organizations. Zhang Xiangshan expressed confidence that under the guidance of the principles of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit and long-term stability, people-to-people contacts between China and Japan will grow and the China-Japan good-neighborly relations have bright prospects.

JAPANESE CIRCLES LAUD UPCOMING HU YAOBANG VISIT

HK211052 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Nov 83 p 6

["Special dispatch" by Sun Dongmin: "Japan's Various Circles Highly Evaluate the Vital Significance of Hu Yaobang's Visit to Japan"]

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Nov -- On the eve of General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan, various circles in Japan highly appraise the significance of this visit, regarding it as "an important event in the history of communications between China and Japan."

Newspapers here began a few days ago to give relatively wide coverage to reports on general Secretary Hu's visit to Japan. As these newspapers have pointed out, this will be the first visit to a Western [as published] country by Hu Yaobang in his capacity as the party's responsible person of the second decade of the normalization of relations between China and Japan begins. This shows that China is attaching great importance to Sino-Japanese relations and that the relationship between the two countries has matured. In an editorial published today, YOMIURI SHIMBUN asserted that General Secretary Hu's visit to Japan "would add a new chapter to the history of communications between Japan and China."

Personages cherishing the friendship between Japan and China hope that this visit will further enhance the current good Sino-Japanese relations. Chairman of the Japan-China Economic Association Toshio Doko expressed his hope that more achievements in Sino-Japanese economic cooperation would be made in the second decade on the basis of the existing economic and trade relations which the two countries unremittingly fostered in the last decade. Mr Norio Shirato, who has engaged in cultural exchanges since the founding of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, held that this visit would be a symbol of the two countries' effort to maintain their friendship through to the 21st century. Yukio Uemura, chairman of the Council of the Dietmen League of Japanese-Chinese Friendship, looked forward to General Secretary Hu's addressing the Diet. He asserted: The Japanese Dietmen, who have great influence on the electorate, should take the promotion of Sino-Japanese friendship as one of their own missions.

Many Japanese with breadth of vision unanimously have welcomed General Secretary Hu's forthcoming address to a Japanese youth rally during his visit to Japan. Tokuma Utsunomiya, chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Association, said: This is a farsighted idea by General Secretary Hu. We should show our thanks to him and try our best to make this rally successful. He said: The present good relationship between China and Japan was built on the foundation laid down by the elder generation, among them Premier Zhou, Chen Yi, Liao Chengzhi, Matsumura, and Ishibashi. The friendship between Japan and China must be carried forward by our youths from generation to generation.

Onodera, president of the Japanese Youth League Association, said: We must regard the youth rally as the starting point of strengthening contacts between the youths of Japan and China. We must sum the experience of the past, look forward to the future, and change the present state of insufficient contact between the youths of the two countries. The "Association for Sending Japanese Teaching Materials to China as Gifts" is an organization formed by Japanese youths for contributing books to China. In the past 4 years, this organization has contributed 1 million copies of books to 1,400 groups in China. Masanobu Yoko, president of the association said: We are going to send 30 people to participate in the youth rally. This is a very significant activity. There should be more youths taking part in Sino-Japanese friendship activities. The 91-year-old secretary and representative of the Sino-Japanese Friendship Association of Veteran Servicemen, which introspectively views the past aggressive wars and seeks never to resort to arms in the future, said that he will make strenuous efforts and tell the young people of the two countries to become close friends. A teacher of a secondary school, Yamato, said that the students of that school were friendly toward China and that she would take the opportunity of General Secretary Hu's visit to give the students a lesson on the history of Sino-Japanese friendship.

During his trip to Japan, General Secretary Hu will pay visits to Hokkaido in the north and Nagasaki in the south. This is the first time that a top Chinese leader will visit Sapporo and Nagasaki. Takeshi Itagaki, mayor of Sapporo City, told our reporter: "We are greatly moved by the fact that General Secretary Hu will take time during his short trip to pay a visit to Hokkaido. As the people of Hokkaido show great concern over Sino-Japanese friendship activities, we believe Hu's visit will certainly be able to promote friendly relations between China and Hokkaido." Isamu Takada, magistrate of Nagasaki Prefecture, said: "His Excellency Hu Yaobang's visit to our prefecture is an honor to the people and Overseas Chinese residing in Nagasaki. During the visit, we hope that he will take the opportunity to meet with representatives from all walks of life."

It is now late autumn in Tokyo and the autumn chrysanthemums in the front of the guesthouse are in bud. According to the explanations by Hideo Numada, protocol assistant to the foreign minister, the preparations for greeting General Secretary Hu's visit to Japan are basically completed and the "best efforts are being made."

JI PENGFEI MEETS HONG KONG, MACAO BUSINESSMEN

OW211559 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA) -- China's State Councillor Ji Pengfei met at the Great Hall of the People here this evening with noted figures from Hong Kong and Macao industrial and commercial circles and their parties, totalling 81. They have come here to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce.

Ji Pengfei conversed with them on how to maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity after the recovery by China of its sovereignty over Hong Kong and subsequently dined with them after the meeting. Hu Ziang, chairman of the Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, was present.

HONG KONG PAPERS REPORT INCREASE IN SALES TO PRC

OW181125 Beijing XINHUA in English 1032 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Hong Kong, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Hong Kong's sales to the Chinese mainland grew about 50 percent during the first three quarters of this year to register the highest rate of increase among the region's major business partners, according to newspapers published here. In the first nine months of this year, Hong Kong sold goods worth 4,156 million Hong Kong dollars to the mainland, 51 percent more than the same period a year ago.

Hong Kong's exports to the United States were valued at 30.3 billion Hong Kong dollars, 34 percent up on the same period of 1982. Sales to Britain are worth 5.9 billion Hong Kong dollars, up 15 percent, while sales to the Federal Republic of Germany grew by 10 percent, to 5.5 billion Hong Kong dollars. The region's gross trade value in the first three quarters of the year reached 233.12 billion Hong Kong dollars, 18 percent more than in the like period of 1982, according to Hong Kong statistics. More Hong Kong-made garments, communication facilities, tape recorders and acoustic equipment, and office facilities were exported.

HAINAN ISLAND-HONG KONG SHIPPING ROUTE OPENED

OW181427 Beijing XINHUA in English 1155 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Haikou, November 18 (XINHUA) -- A new shipping route linking Hainan Island and Hong Kong opened to navigation here today. Passenger traffic on the new route is managed by China's Haikou Harbour Administration and the Chu Kong Shipping Co. Ltd. of Hong Kong. The companies now run one voyage every two weeks but the frequency will be increased to one voyage a week in 1984. The trip from Hong Kong to Hainan via Guangzhou formerly took more than a week. The new direct route will cut the journey to only 18 hours. China introduced flexible policies earlier to help develop Hainan's economy. The tropical island has played host to a growing number of foreign businessmen and tourists in the past several years.

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PRC EXHIBITS GOODS AT PHILIPPINE TRADE FAIR

OW201729 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Manila, November 20 (XINHUA) -- The opening ceremony of the third "Technology for the People" (TFTP) international trade fair was held here this evening in the Philippine Center for International Trade and Exhibition. Some 20 countries including China, Bangladesh, India, Kuwait, Sri Lanka, the United States, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Philippines attended the seven-day fair.

Metro Manila Governor Mrs Marcos cut the ribbon for the ceremony. Diplomatic envoys of various countries were present on the occasion. This is the first time for China to participate in the fair. The China pavilion covers about 70 square meters. Among the Chinese exhibits on display are silk piece goods, arts and crafts, machinery and electrical products and pictures of small hydro-power stations. The fair sponsored by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization is aimed to show products needed for small and medium scale industries. The first TFTP fair was held in Geneva and the second in Mexico.

BANGLADESH'S ERSHAD MEETS PRC NAVY DELEGATION

OW220626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Dhaka, November 21 (XINHUA) -- Bangladesh Chief Martial Law Administrator and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Hussain Mohammad Ershad today met with Liu Huaqing, commander of the Chinese Navy.

During their conversation, Ershad said, "Bangladesh-China relations are very good." Satisfied with the cooperation in economic and other fields, he expressed the hope that such cooperation will continue. Navy Commander Liu said that over the past year, the Bangladesh Government, under the leadership of Ershad, had made remarkable achievements in developing the national economy and defence. Liu and the Chinese Navy delegation he is leading arrived here earlier this morning from Pakistan.

TIAN JIYUN MEETS ITALIAN BANK DELEGATION

OW211220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Bank of Italy led by its president Carlo Azeglio Ciampi.

Tian Jiyun expressed satisfaction with the expansion of economic and trade cooperation between China and Italy over recent years. To carry out modernization construction, he said, China should not only build big modernized enterprises but also carry out technical transformation of the existing old enterprises. He expressed the hope that the Italian friends and Chinese departments concerned would explore more channels for cooperation in this respect. Ciampi expressed his appreciation for China's achievements in the past few years, adding that the country is wise to choose the policy of opening to the outside world. This policy will ensure China makes still greater achievements and provide broad prospects for cooperation.

PRC ECONOMIC, TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ITALY

OW191930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1433 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA) -- An economic and trade delegation from the Chinese Government led by Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, left here today for Rome to attend the second session of the China-Italy Committee on Economic Cooperation. Head of the Italian delegation to the session will be Nicola Capria, minister of foreign trade.

PENG CHONG MEETS ITALIAN EXCHANGE GROUP

OW211623 Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Italy-China Economic and Cultural Exchange Association led by Vittorino Colombo, president of the association and former president of the Italian Senate. In a friendly conversation, both sides expressed the hope for furthering economic and cultural exchanges between the two countries. Peng Chong hosted a dinner for the guests after the meeting.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS SOCIETE GENERALE CHAIRMAN

OW211621 Beijing XINHUA in English 1449 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Zhang Jingfu met here this afternoon with Jacques Mayoux, chairman of the board of directors of Societe Generale, a French bank, and his party. The French bank has established business relations with Chinese banks for many years.

During today's meeting, Jacques Mayoux expressed the hope to seek varied forms to increase cooperation between the financial circles of the two countries and to promote trade between the two countries. Zhang Jingfu shared this view of Mayoux's, saying that China needs not only funds for its modernization but advanced technology from other countries to be imported. He said that China will give preferential treatment to those foreign enterprises which provide advanced technology to China. This embodies the principle of equality and mutual benefits, he added.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ROMANIAN PRIME MINISTER VISIT

Meets Hu Yaobang

OW211443 Beijing XINHUA in English 1429 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, this evening met with Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and prime minister of Romania, and other distinguished Romanian guests.

In the meeting hall, Hu Yaobang warmly embraced Dascalescu, extending a warm welcome on his first official visit to China. Dascalescu said to Hu Yaobang: "General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu asked me to convey his warm regards to you. He wished you still great successes in your work." Hu Yaobang also asked Dascalescu to convey his best wishes to Ceausescu. Hu Yaobang and Dascalescu exchanged views on issues of common interest during the meeting. Hu Yaobang gave a banquet in honor of the Romanian comrades after the meeting.

Places Wreath at Monument

OW220250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0223 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA) -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu placed a wreath at the Monument to People's Heroes in Tiananmen Square this morning in the company of Jiang Zemin, minister of electronics industry.

Holds Talks With Zhao

OW220817 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang and Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu held talks in the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

The two prime ministers briefed each other on the internal situation of their own countries and exchanged views on bilateral relations, according to sources close to the talks. Zhao Ziyang said, "We are happy about and proud of the close relations between the two parties and two countries of China and Romania." There exist good relations of cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields between the two countries. Zhao Ziyang said the friendship and friendly cooperation between the two parties and two countries have stood the test of storms and have a solid foundation and great vitality. "Continuing to expand the friendship and cooperation with Romania is China's firm policy," he said.

Dascalescu said Romania regards China as a reliable friend under any circumstances. The Romanian Communist Party and General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu have attached great importance to the growing friendly relations between the two parties and the two countries of Romania and China.

He said the meetings between the leaders of the two parties have laid foundations for the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and defined the objectives for long-term and extensive economic cooperation between the two sides.

Both Zhao Ziyang and Dascalescu agreed that the two sides would work for the further development of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. Dascalescu invited Premier Zhao to visit Romania at a time convenient to him. Zhao Ziyang accepted the invitation with pleasure.

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Taking part in the talks on the Romanian side were Alexandru Necula, minister of machine-tool industry, electrical engineering and electronics, Lucian Dragut, secretary of the council of ministers, Constantin Oancea, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Angelo Miculescu, Romanian ambassador to China.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Jiang Zemin, minister of electronics industry, Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Gan Ziyu, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Wang Ziyi, adviser to the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, and Li Zewang, Chinese ambassador to Romania.

PRC AMBASSADOR IN BELGRADE RECEIVES SFRY AWARD

OW180124 Beijing XINHUA in English 0107 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, November 17 (XINHUA) -- President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Mika Spiljak received today outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Belgrade Peng Guangwei.

On behalf of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Spiljak conferred an Order of the Yugoslav Flag with ribbon on the ambassador for his contribution to developing and strengthening the friendly and cooperative ties between China and Yugoslavia. Earlier, President of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic and President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Vojo Srzentic and other Yugoslav leaders received Ambassador Peng separately.

PRC LAW, CHRISTIAN DELEGATIONS END HUNGARY VISIT

OW210816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 20 (XINHUA) -- Ding Guangxun, chairman of the China Christian Council and the Three Self Patriotic Movement Committee of Protestant Churches of China, ended a 7-day friendly visit to Hungary yesterday. He was invited by the Hungarian Christian Council. The Hungarian Debrecen Institute of Theology gave him the diploma for a doctorate degree of theology which he got in 1957.

Another Chinese delegation that left here for home today is the Chinese law delegation headed by Liang Wenying, deputy chairman of the China Law Society. The law delegation which arrived here on November 11 was the first such delegation from China to visit this country in the past 23 years. The Chinese and Hungarian law workers exchanged experience in the building of a socialist legal system.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON RECTIFICATION, STUDYING READINGS

HK180710 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "The Central Task of Current Party Rectification Is To Study the Documents"]

[Text] The second plenary meeting of the CPC Central Guiding Commission for Party Rectification decided that the central task of party rectification at the present stage is to study the relevant documents and to associate the study with discussions and reforms. We must tightly grasp this central task in our current party rectification work and properly organize party members, especially leading party cadres at all levels, to study seriously.

The central decision on party rectification stipulates four tasks for this movement: Achieving ideological unity, rectifying the party's work style, strengthening discipline, and purifying party organizations. These four phrases, in general, also outline the sequence of party rectification steps. Here, the primary thing is to achieve ideological unity. Without this, we hardly will be able to take concerted action to rectify the party's work style, to strengthen discipline, and to purify party organizations, and our party rectification work may even deviate from the correct path or be handled in a perfunctory way. What is the foundation for our ideological unity? It is study. Studying Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun's speeches at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, studying the central decision on party rectification, and studying the publications "Essential Readings for Party Members," "A Concise Edition of Important Documents Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee," and "Comrade Mao Zedong on the Party's Work Style and Party Organization," constitute the first step of party rectification work.

Party rectification and the elimination of spiritual pollution are two closely inter-related matters. In the course of eliminating spiritual pollution, we will mainly resolve ideological problems, carry our criticism and self-criticism, and change the state of weakness and laxness on the ideological front. This is also one of the tasks for party rectification. In order to eliminate spiritual pollution, the first thing we should do is to achieve ideological unity through study. We should help comrades inside the party achieve a unified understanding of the serious harmfulness of spiritual pollution and of the significance of eliminating spiritual pollution through studying Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun's speeches.

After establishing correct viewpoints and criteria for dealing with spiritual pollution, comrades inside the party, especially comrades working in ideological work departments, should uphold the principle of linking theory with practice and should seriously examine actual problems caused by spiritual pollution in their own units. They should give patient explanation to the questions causing misgivings among some people and should criticize erroneous remarks and tendencies in a serious way. Their criticism must be comradely, realistic, impartial, and convincing. All party members should make sincere self-criticism of their own incorrect remarks and practices. Practicing self-criticism is a duty that each party member should fulfill. When practicing criticism, we must pay special attention to the following question: As far as comrades who have written some erroneous works and articles or even committed serious mistakes are concerned, their cases remain inner-party problems and belong to the category of contradictions among the people. Thus, it is necessary to carry out thorough and painstaking ideological work among these comrades. For those who cannot be convinced for a time, we need to give them cordial advice and help and allow them to have time to make a serious introspection. We should ensure their right to reply to others' criticism as Comrade Xiaoping said in his speech. We must guard against the practice of exaggerating other people's mistakes and treating ideological problems in an impetuous way.

The previous "leftist" methods of dealing with ideological problems among the people must be completely discarded. However, comrades who have committed mistakes must not reject criticism and refuse to make self-criticism. They cannot delay self-criticism for a long time, still less can they indulge in sophistry to divert the orientation of criticism by making use of their opportunity of replying, because this will weaken the seriousness of party rectification.

To achieve ideological unity through studying relevant documents not only serves as the first step of party rectification but should also be done in the whole course of party rectification. We should combine our studies and discussions with correcting mistakes and rectifying the party's work style. In particular, we must strengthen political and ideological work and thoroughly resolve problems caused by spiritual pollution so as to fulfill successfully all tasks in this party rectification movement.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON ELIMINATING SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK210702 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Hua Yue: "An Elementary Talk on Eliminating Pollution"]

[Text] It is unusually appropriate to equate the current struggle being waged to oppose the spread of hackneyed and backward thinking of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes with the elimination of spiritual pollution. The equation not only shows the solemnity of this struggle but also reveals the nature of the policy. Moreover, the term is common and easy to understand and readily acceptable.

What is indicated is something impure. Infection and pollution mean being infected and polluted by something impure. Anything impure in the world should be eliminated. Take environmental pollution as an example. We all hope that there can be a quiet and peaceful place to live in. If a factory emits heavy black smoke and discharges a large amount of poisonous water, or causes deafening noise, the masses in the neighborhood will suffer from a polluted environment and will resolutely demand elimination of the problem. The same is true of spiritual pollution. In a socialist country, the party and the people all hope that there will appear more and better works to satisfy the proper spiritual needs of people, so that they can be educated and inspired to get ahead. If some people spread unhealthy ideas, work, and performances to corrupt people's souls, society also cannot resolutely tolerate them and must resolutely get rid of them.

In eliminating spiritual pollution, we must first be resolute. Meanwhile, we must also be conscientious. Spiritual pollution is more complicated and often cannot be detected right away, like environmental pollution. This requires us to first seriously study and have a profound understanding of the relevant documents, and to grasp the ideological weapon of distinguishing and criticizing spiritual pollution and to raise the level of Marxism-Leninism. There are all kinds of people spreading spiritual pollution. Their motives also vary greatly. Some are prompted by good motives, having been led astray themselves. Some are motivated by a desire to do something new and unconventional. Some are acting out of greed and for fame and gain. We must make a concrete analysis and take different approaches to all these cases. But no matter what, pollution is, after all, different from disruption. There is a strict distinction between spreading pollution and being a criminal. They represent two different types of people. The latter are first violators of the state's criminal code. On the other hand, spreading pollution results from contradictions within the party and among the people. In our approach to those spreading pollution, we can in no way resort to the means of suppression and dealing blows as applied to criminals.

Instead, we must help them straighten out their thinking and get rid of spiritual pollution through comradely criticism and self-criticism. Just as we clean the dust-laden room to keep everything in good order, so we eliminate spiritual pollution with the aim of curing the sickness to save the patient, keeping the people sound in body and mind, and making the social organism stronger. Thus, our work can continue to advance along the correct road and various fields of endeavor can thrive better.

USE CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM TO END SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK210836 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "The Main Method for Eliminating Spiritual Pollution Is Criticism and Self-Criticism"]

[Text] Comrade Mao Zedong said that qualitatively different contradictions can only be resolved by qualitatively different methods. "Contradictions within the Communist Party must be resolved by the method of criticism and self-criticism." ("On Contradiction") It is certainly a bad thing to spread spiritual pollution. However, it is still a question of right and wrong within the party and within the people. It is still a contradiction among the people and within the party. The main method for solving this problem is still the method of criticism and self-criticism.

Criticism is a common practice in social life. In their process of recognizing things, people, and work, people cannot prevent themselves from talking about these things, people, and work, and making various kinds of comments on them. Their opinions or comments are actually a kind of criticism -- a criticism on these things, people, and work, or a criticism on other inferior things, people, and work. In this sense, theoretical and literary and art workers are often criticizing society with their articles, performances, and literary and artistic works. Then, how can they refuse society's criticism toward them? When an article or a literary and artistic work is published, or a performance is rendered in public, it usually exerts a wide influence on society. Thus, it no longer belongs to the individual, but to the society. What effects will it produce in society? Is its criticism of the society in conformity with realities and really reasonable? This must be judged by the people in society and recognized by the author himself according to the judgment of social practice. Therefore, criticism and self-criticism is also one of the conditions for the development of theory and literature and art.

Over the past few years, more criticisms have been carried out against the "leftists" mistakes in the theoretical and literature and art circles. This is quite necessary. However, insufficient attention has been paid to the criticism of the rightist erroneous trend characterized by bourgeois liberalization, which has actually existed. For a rather long period of time, some comrades have opposed only the "leftist" mistakes without opposing the rightist mistakes and have adopted a liberal attitude toward the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology. Some comrades have even denied the existence of trend of bourgeois liberalization and rejected all criticisms against it. Whenever a criticism was made, it was said to be a "converging attack" or "bludgeoning." The atmosphere has been thick with resisting criticism. As a result, those who made criticisms were attacked from all sides and the criticized were protected and shown sympathy. This is an abnormal phenomenon, which should be resolutely changed. Ours is a socialist country. On all major and important theoretical and principle questions, Marxist viewpoints and socialist and communist viewpoints should play a leading role. Our Marxist theoretical, literary, and art workers must take up the weapon of criticism, carry out active ideological struggles, and stand in the forefront of the struggle to resist and eliminate spiritual pollution.

In order to carry out active ideological struggles and wield the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, it is necessary to strengthen party leadership and overcome the status of being weak and lax as well as overcome a liberal attitude.

In his "Combat Liberalism," Comrade Mao Zedong said: "We stand for active ideological struggle because it is the weapon for ensuring unity within the party and the revolutionary organizations in the interest of our fight. Every communist and revolutionary should take up this weapon." But liberalism rejects ideological struggle, thus giving rise to a decadent and philistine attitude. At present, the attitude of being indifferent to the phenomenon of spiritual pollution and not carrying out criticism and struggle against it is a kind of liberal attitude. It is true that we have carried out rude and drastic struggles in the past due to "leftist" mistakes, in which many comrades were harmed. However, we must not give up eating for fear of choking, and negate the fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism which has been proved to be effective in our party's history. We must take resolute measures to prevent a repeat of past criticisms made under the "leftist" guidance, but at present, on the ideological front, priority should be given to solving the problem of taking up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism in rectifying the rightist trend of being weak and lax and in resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution.

While emphasizing criticism and self-criticism, we must learn from our past experiences and lessons. Mistakes should be analyzed so that criticism can be realistic and entirely reasonable. It is necessary to convince people by reasoning and touch people emotionally, and try hard to prevent carrying out criticisms in an oversimplified, one-sided, and rude way, as we did on some occasions in the past. We must adopt an attitude toward erring cadres of helping the criticized, learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and curing the sickness to save the patient. It is necessary to expose their erroneous ideas and point out the danger of these ideas in an earnest manner and without sparing anyone's sensibilities. However, exaggeration should be avoided. It is necessary to welcome and encourage the erring comrades to make sincere self-criticisms. When they make self-criticisms, we must not keep picking on them. In short, in carrying out criticism and self-criticism, we must keep to the Marxist stand and adopt a positive and cautious attitude. We must dare to struggle and know how to struggle and achieve the purpose of straightening out thinking and uniting comrades. If we insist on doing things this way, it will not be difficult for us to solve the problem of spiritual pollution.

CHEN PIXIAN ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION AT LAW SOCIETY MEETING

HK220737 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1356 GMT 21 Nov 83

["Chen Pixian on Elimination of Spiritual Pollution" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- In dealing with the problem of clearing away spiritual pollution, we must take a serious, scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts. This was said today by Chen Pixian at the second meeting of the first council of the China Law Science Society. Chen Pixian is vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, a member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, and secretary of the CPC Central Committee Legal-Political Committee.

Chen Pixian called on legal workers to integrate theory with practice. He pointed out: It is necessary to pay great attention to the basic theoretical research of the science of law and hard reading must be encouraged, including the reading of law books, ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign, in order to enrich our knowledge. However, there is a problem of knowing how to read. We should learn from our forefathers and foreigners, yet we should not be fettered by certain conclusions which they drew under certain historical conditions, still less we should indiscriminately accept all legal viewpoints of the exploiting classes, and even spread spiritual pollution.

Chen Pixian said: "Elimination of spiritual pollution is an important policy decision by the party Central Committee.

"If we fail to resist the corrosion of decayed bourgeois ideology and that of other exploiting classes, and if we allow all sorts of spiritual rubbish to stain people's soul and to sway their faith in the party and socialism, then the building of socialist spiritual civilization will become mere empty talk and the building of socialist material civilization will surely be affected."

He hoped people in legal circles will deal with the problem of spiritual pollution in earnest and take a serious, scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts. We should neither turn a blind eye to the problem and let it go unchecked, nor should we be seized with imaginary fears and go off half-cocked. Normal study, research, and lecturing on foreign legal theory should not be reckoned as spiritual pollution, still less should we take differences of opinion in academic discussions as spiritual pollution. In the case of erroneous views, we should first thrash them out and should not deny them from one side only; criticism should be fair and not exaggerated. Criticism toward those who have erroneous views should be reasonable, realistic, and aimed at helping them. Those criticized are allowed to clarify their viewpoints and certain facts in a reasonable way. We must especially welcome and encourage them to make sincere self-criticism. Through criticism and self-criticism, we will be able to hold firmly to the truth, to correct mistakes, to clear away bad influences, and to unite comrades so as to make efforts to create a new situation in the research work of the science of law in China.

ZHU MUZHI DISCUSSES SPIRITUAL POLLUTION WITH CULTURE CHIEFS *

OW211609 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA) -- Culture Minister Zhu Muzhi stressed the crucial importance of producing high-quality works of art in all forms to draw people away from inferior ones that contaminate people's minds. "Books, dramas and films that have a sound content and are artistically appealing will leave no loopholes to such cultural contaminants," he said. The main criterion for a work of art is its social effect, he said. Socialist culture and art should take communist ideology as their core.

Zhu Muzhi delivered a report entitled "Keep to the Correct Orientation, Clear Away Cultural Contamination and Strive To Open a New Situation in Culture and Art" yesterday at the current national conference of culture bureau chiefs. More than 100 bureau chiefs and other cultural officials from all parts of the country are discussing ways to combat cultural contamination and main tasks of future cultural work at the two-week conference opened on November 16. The minister reviewed the unprecedented thriving of art in recent years, ranging from film, performing arts, publication, protection of cultural relics, mass cultural work, to cultural exchanges with foreign countries. However, he admitted that contamination was serious in the cultural field. The failure to give timely and effective criticism and hold the contamination in check was, in a larger part, due to the weak and slack leadership of the cultural departments.

He recalled that the ministry raised a number of issues in the past few years, such as the need to propagate communist ideology through various forms, make art keep abreast with the advancing times, assimilate what is good from foreign cultures for the purpose of developing China's national culture and art, and increase works dealing with contemporary themes. But the ministry did not work out effective measures, and only issued general calls instead.

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Taking communist ideology as the core did not mean filling a work of art with slogans or dogmas devoid of reality, he said. He reminded the audience of Deng Xiaoping's statement that any artistic creation that provided education, enlightenment, entertainment and aesthetic enjoyment on a grand scale or small, written in a serious or humorous vein, lyrical or philosophical, should have a place in the garden of literature and art.

On the principle and tasks of the cultural and art work in the new period, Zhu Muzhi stressed that in order to have a good grasp of the party's line on the cultural work, it was necessary to seriously study Mao Zedong's important works on the subject, especially those ideas that have lasting significance. Many of Mao Zedong's works were still valid today, the minister stated. He said that the party's decisions on the subject in recent years were guided by the principle of "emancipating the mind, seeking truth from facts, studying new conditions and solving new problems." A deeper understanding of this principle was crucial to grasping the party's directives on art work.

The minister listed the focal points of future work, among other things, as doing a good job of consolidating party organizations and clearing away cultural contamination; continuing the restructuring of cultural departments; strengthening of the ranks of cultural workers; developing cultural undertakings. He noted the need to strictly follow the party's policies and correct methods in handling problems of cultural contamination. A work with some minor flaws should not be described as contaminating if its general inclination was correct, healthy or caused no harm, he added. "We are opposed to preaching human nature and humanism in the abstract; we favor socialist humanism and look at human nature from the Marxist point of view."

WU LENGXI ADDRESSES RADIO, TV CONFERENCE

OW220425 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1319 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 21 Nov (XINHUA) -- A national radio and television propaganda work conference opened in Beijing on the morning of 21 November.

The main tasks of the conference are to implement the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, earnestly study the speeches made by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the session, discuss how radio and television propaganda can help resist and eliminate spiritual pollution, study and implement the party Central Committee's important instruction on radio and television work, and discuss how to intensify education in propaganda with patriotism and communist ideology as the central theme.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Radio and Television Minister Wu Lengxi pointed out: Radio and television departments throughout the country have done a great deal of work in implementing the four fundamental principles, building socialist spiritual civilization, publicizing the "five stresses, four beauties and three loves," opposing bourgeois liberalization and preventing spiritual pollution. The main trend of these departments is good and achievements have been their primary aspect. However, the various types of spiritual pollution mentioned by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in his speech indeed exist universally among radio and television circles; they merit our serious attention. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's analysis completely conforms with the reality among radio and television circles.

Wu Lengxi said: The might of radio and television lies in its extensive contacts with and constant impact on hundreds of millions of people. Its salient features are its speed and scope of communication. Therefore, it exerts a great influence, especially on the outlook on life, the moral and aesthetic standards, ideological level, mental outlook, character and lifestyle of the broad masses of young people, as well as on the prevailing customs of the entire society. Sound radio and television programs help promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization; conversely, unhealthy programs cause spiritual pollution and do grave and extensive harm to our society. The reality among radio and television circles and their special characteristics show that correcting right, weak and lax tendencies and resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution are a very pressing and imperative task for us.

Wu Lengxi called on the 200,000 people working in this field throughout the country to earnestly implement the party Central Committee's important instruction on radio and television work, to fulfill in an all-round manner the requirements for reform contained in the "Outline of the Report Concerning Radio and Television Work" prepared by the party organization of the Radio and Television Ministry and approved and circulated by the party Central Committee, and to raise the quality of propaganda by producing more and better programs so that our radio and television can present sound and colorful programs, thereby contributing their share to building socialist radio and television programs with distinctive Chinese characteristics.

CHEN PURU ADDRESSES RAILWAY CONFERENCE OPENING

OW220401 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1236 GMT 21 Nov 83

[By reporter Zhang Jinsheng]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Nov (XINHUA) -- All railway departments must link party rectification with rectification of the style of work in railway departments and, through party rectification, basically improve their style of work. This call was put forward by Chen Puru, minister of railways and secretary of the ministry's party group, at the national conference on railway work which opened today.

In his speech, Chen Puru called on all party members among the cadres and workers of the various railway departments to raise their ideological awareness in the course of conducting party rectification, emancipate their thinking, seek truth from facts and do a good job in rectifying the style of work in all railway departments by taking up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism. On behalf of the party group of the Ministry of Railways, he welcomed people to criticize principal leading cadres of the various organs under the ministry's administration, particularly those of the ministry and its party group. He also hope that people would speak up without reservation.

Chen Puru said: At present, railway departments must pay particular attention to increasing production and improving economic results and the quality of services, to reducing accidents and to guarding against carelessness in loading and unloading cargo and against rudeness in dealing with passengers. It is necessary to push railway work to a new high level through party rectification.

The current national conference on railway work will organize leading cadres of all railway departments at and above the bureau level who are attending the conference to earnestly study the guidelines laid down by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, work out plans to carry out party rectification in all railway departments and discuss the views put forward by the Ministry of Railways party group on conducting party rectification, promoting a good style of work and bringing about basic improvement of the style of work in all railway departments.

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BO YIBO SPEAKS AT HANDICRAFT CONFERENCE OPENING

OW210120 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1258 GMT 20 Nov 83

[By reporter Zhang Jinsheng]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Nov (XINHUA) -- An enlarged meeting of the Board of Directors of the All-China Federation of Handicraft Cooperatives opened in Beijing today. This is another national conference of handicraft cooperatives following the Second National Congress of Representatives of Handicraft Cooperatives in 1963.

Present at today's opening ceremony were leading comrades of departments concerned of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, including Hao Jianxiu, Bo Yibo, Cheng Zihua, Zhang Jingfu, Yuan Baohua, Xue Muqiao, and nearly 400 representatives. The meeting will review the development of collective handicraft economy; exchange experiences gained by various localities in readjusting, restructuring and reorganizing their handicraft cooperatives; and discuss the administration of collective cooperatives and the new cooperative charter.

Speaking at the conference, Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee, said: Since the days of Yanan, our party has attached great attention to supporting and developing handicraft production to meet the people's needs. Because many units can be engaged in handicraft production in cities and towns, they can be widespread; their operation is highly adaptable; they need only a small investment to get quick results; and they can absorb a large number of workers; collective handicraft production plays a significant role in developing production, expanding employment, enlivening the economy, and accumulating more capital, and will have a still greater development in the future. All regions and all departments must actively support this and assist handicraft production.

Cheng Zihua, Standing Committee member of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee, also addressed the meeting. Yang Bo, minister of light industry, chaired today's opening ceremony.

TIAN JIYUN ADDRESSES COMMEMORATION MEETING

OW210245 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1417 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 20 Nov (XINHUA) -- More than 1,000 personages from industrial and commercial circles in various parts of the country held a commemoration meeting at the CPPCC auditorium this afternoon to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce.

The All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, which was formally established in October 1953, is a people's organization consisting of industrial and commercial circles across the country. Its main purpose was to unite and educate industrialists and businessmen to participate in socialist transformation and construction under the CPC's leadership. The number of the federation's organizations at various levels has now expanded to 280 in various parts of the country.

In his speech at the commemoration meeting, Chairman Hu Ziang of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce said: In the past 30 years, we have successfully accomplished the tasks assigned to us by the state in various historical periods, and have played the role we should, thus winning praise from the people. He pointed out that the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce has again made marked achievements since the state shifted the emphasis of its work to the four modernizations.

Hu Ziang said: There is an excellent situation prevailing in our motherland, seldom seen since the founding of the PRC. Our colleagues in industrial and commercial circles also feel deeply that this is the best opportunity in their lifetimes to render service to the state by bringing their strong points into full play. Let us continue to work hard for the prosperity and reunification of the motherland and the flourishing and development of the nation.

Vice Premier Tian Jiyun of the State Council and Director Yang Jingren of the CPC Central Committee United Front Work Department delivered congratulatory speeches at the meeting. They said: The All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce has played an important role in uniting and educating its members to take part in socialist transformation and in urging them to actively serve socialist construction over the past 30 years. They hoped that the federation would continue to give full play to its strong points and play an even more important role in such fields as providing economic advice and training professional industrial and commercial personnel.

Wang Kuancheng, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, and Ma Wanqi, vice chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Macao, who both arrived in Beijing yesterday, also made congratulatory speeches at the meeting. They extended warm congratulations to the meeting and hoped that the federation and industrial and commercial circles in Hong Kong and Macao would continue to strengthen their ties and work together to make new contributions to the construction and reunification of the motherland.

Present at today's commemoration meeting were Hu Juewen and Rong Yiren, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee; Cheng Zihua, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; responsible persons of relevant state organs, various democratic parties and relevant mass organizations; all delegates attending the Fourth Congress of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the Fifth Congress of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce; and personages from industrial and commercial circles in Hong Kong and Macao. Following the meeting, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce gave a banquet to mark this occasion.

ZENG ZHI ON ENTERPRISE LEADERSHIP READJUSTMENT

OW200015 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0859 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 19 Nov (XINHUA) -- Zeng Zhi, a member of the Central Advisory Commission and deputy head of the national leading group for enterprise consolidation, addressed a regular meeting of State Council departments on enterprise consolidation today. He urged all localities and departments to work hard in the next 40 days to ensure that readjustment of leading bodies of all large and medium-sized key enterprises in China will be completed before the end of this year.

It is reported that 83 percent of the more than 2,800 large and medium-sized key enterprises in China had completed the readjustment of their leading bodies by the end of October. In order to complete the readjustment of leading bodies of all large and medium-sized key enterprises, Zeng Zhi put forward three suggestions:

1. The leaders should pledge great determination and take a hand in the work. They should not only pay lip service.
2. All localities and departments should conduct a survey of the enterprises that have not completed readjustment of their leading bodies, analyze the reasons for the failure, study how to solve existing problems and set a deadline for the responsible persons to complete the task.

3. It is necessary to follow the mass line. Some localities and departments think that the readjustment of their leading bodies is delayed because of a shortage of qualified candidates for leading posts. But the fact is that they are not short of qualified personnel. They failed to discover many outstanding qualified personnel primarily because they have not emancipated their minds enough, or because they have not followed the mass line by taking a public poll or by soliciting recommendations from the masses.

Zeng Zhi said: We have only 40 days left before the end of the year. Time is pressing, but no locality should race for speed at the expense of quality and standards.

Yuan Baohua Further Comments

OW200021 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1158 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 19 Nov (XINHUA) -- Yuan Baohua, head of the national leading group for enterprise consolidation and vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, addressed a regular meeting of State Council departments on enterprise consolidation today. He pointed out that in order to check and approve the results of consolidation of an enterprise, we should first check whether or not the enterprise has enhanced its economic results. We should uphold high standards and set strict demands. We should not treat the task of checking and approving as a mere formality, nor should we perform this task perfunctorily.

At present China's enterprise consolidation is in a stage in which many enterprises are presenting their results for checking and approval. It is reported that a small number of enterprises, racing for speed to complete their consolidation more quickly, have lowered the standards of approval. A few of them have treated the task of checking and approving as a mere formality and perform it perfunctorily. The national leading group for enterprise consolidation held the meeting to study how to uphold high standards and set strict demands to make the checking and approval of the results of enterprise consolidation a success.

YUAN BAOHUA BLAMES LOSSES ON POOR MANAGEMENT

HK200557 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 20 Nov 83 p 3

[Report in ECONOMIC INFORMATION: "Poor Management to Blame for Firms' Losses -- Yuan"]

[Text] Poor management is to blame for the continued financial losses incurred by about 20 percent of China's state-owned enterprises, Yuan Baohua, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, told a group of 110 factory directors and managers on Monday. The factory heads have come to Beijing from all parts of the country to attend a 10-week experimental training course in preparation for the nationwide factory leadership examination to be held next June.

Addressing the inauguration ceremony of the training course, the vice-minister said continued losses in industry have already caused a deficit in the state's budget. Industry has failed to keep pace with progress made in other sectors of the national economy mainly because of bad management, Yuan said. Three key factors indicate the quality of an industrial enterprise -- equipment, operation and management, he said. The present state of industry is characterized by the low standard of both its managerial and technical personnel, he added. "The fact is more than 70 percent of the present managerial staff do not have an education above the level of junior middle school, while more than 70 percent of the technical workers are below the level of junior grade three."

Education

For improvement we cannot depend solely on schools, because the total of 1.32 million graduates from technical colleges and 1.45 million graduates from technical high schools in China over the past 33 years is not enough to satisfy the needs of the 430,000 state-owned enterprises, Yuan said. The shortfall of college-educated personnel is even greater in the case of managerial and administrative staff. College economics graduates total only 110,000 in the past 33 years. It is essential to hold training courses for factory staff, particularly factory leaders, Yuan said.

Earlier this year Premier Zhao Ziyang announced that all factory leaders in the country would have to sit an examination to see if they are fit for their jobs. All state-owned factory leadership have to pass the examination before the end of 1985. The examination will also be given to cadres at other levels in the industry as part of a regular personnel selection and promotion system aimed at improving the quality of both management and operation of the enterprises, Yuan said. "In the past factory leaders found it difficult to join training courses because of their workload," Yuan said.

FORUM HELD ON GENERAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

HK181040 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by Lu Zhenmao: "A New Starting Point for the Study of China's General Development Strategy -- Roundup on the National General Economic, Social, Scientific, and Technological Development Strategy Seminar"]

[Text] At the national seminar on general economic, social, scientific, and technological development strategy held recent by the State Council's Technological and Economic Research Center in Beijing, about 100 experts and scholars from all parts of the country conducted comprehensive research and studies of various academic subjects regarding China's general economic, social, and technological development strategy, centered on how to achieve the target set forth at the 12th CPC National Congress for general development strategy, on meeting the challenge of the so-called "new industrial revolution" in today's world, and on building China into a modernized socialist power with Chinese characteristics. This seminar is the first of its kind held in China.

In his opening speech to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping emphatically pointed out: "Integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of China, take our own road, and build socialism with Chinese characteristics." This is the guiding idea we must follow in studying and formulating China's general development strategy. Guided by this idea, comrades attending the seminar conducted in-depth studies and discussion mainly on the following problems.

1. How To View Characteristics of China's General Development Strategy

All participants unanimously held that due to a disparity in social system, population, educational level, land areas, natural resources, international environment, the present era, and international position, all countries must formulate development strategies according to their own national conditions, and they must not copy others. Even within a country, development strategies may be different in different historical periods. Therefore, according to China's concrete conditions at this stage, many comrades held that our development strategy must be a comprehensive and multi-layer general development strategy which has both strategic targets and strategic measures.

The characteristics of the strategy are that it has a purpose, pays attention to the overall situation, is systematic and comprehensive, accords with the laws, and is feasible (practical). Specifically speaking, what characteristics and patterns should it have?

Some comrades held that our general development strategy must have three basic characteristics: 1) It must have Chinese characteristics and must not copy patterns of other countries. 2) It must adhere to the socialist road, continuously perfect the socialist system, and give full play to socialist superiority. It must not practice capitalism. 3) It is necessary to achieve modernization. We must not lag behind but must strive to make rapid development and progress.

Some comrades held that China's development strategy must be a pattern of development strategy with Chinese characteristics and upholding the four basic principles which must coordinate economic, social, and technological development and maintain a comprehensive balance of people's livelihood, social production, and environmental ecology.

Some other comrades held that China's development strategy must be a general development strategy with the exploitation of talented people as its core, the raising of economic results as its prerequisite, and science and technology as its key.

We have now entered a new historical period. In the process of studying and formulating China's development strategy, we must seriously sum up the experiences of China and other countries. We must not copy traditional strategies of developed countries, nor should we inherit completely our previous development strategy. We must face reality, dare to break with the old, dare to build the new, look forward to the future, and take our own road. We must consider the characteristics of China's general development strategy on the theoretical basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. So the basic characteristic of China's general development strategy must be a Chinese-style development strategy for socialist modernization.

2. How To Select a Road for Developing Productive Forces

The ultimate purpose for studying and formulating general economic, social, and technological development strategy is to speed up the development of socialist productive forces and to improve people's livelihood. Therefore, how to select a road for development of productive forces is a major problem in studying and formulating a general development strategy. Some comrades said that in the process of studying and formulating a general development strategy at present, there are several choices for developing China's productive forces.

1. The strategy of "copying others," namely, taking the road of developed countries. This means we must first carry out the so-called "third industrial revolution" and then start the so-called "fourth industrial revolution," or first enter the stage of traditional industry and then enter the stage of a newly emerged industry.
2. The strategy of "catching up with and surpassing others." This means that we shall catch up with and surpass developed countries in main fields or all fields in a comparatively short time.
3. The strategy of "closing our door." This means we shall base ourselves on "self-reliance" and shall not actively utilize or shall even reject advanced technology of foreign countries.
4. We shall make full use of current favorable conditions to directly use various new technological achievements in the world which we are able to use according to our national conditions. In other words, under China's present conditions, we shall, if possible, use new foreign technology meeting our needs.

Of all these choices, which one is more beneficial to the development of China's productive forces? Many comrades held that the fourth one will be more favorable under present conditions as it is more suitable to China's conditions and the policy of being open to the world and enlivening the domestic economy. We cannot take the previous road of "closing the country to international intercourse" and "excluding all foreign things," nor can we take the road of developed countries. We must pay particular attention to distinguishing an actual development process of foreign countries and objective laws, because there exists in capitalist countries an unresolvable contradiction between the relationship of production and productive forces which restricts and hampers the development of productive forces. So the road they have taken may not correspond to the law of economic development.

3. How To Coordinate Economic, Social, and Technological Development

The economic, social, and technological development strategy is to formulate overall, long-term, and direct general plans and arrangements for the development of the national economy. Therefore, how to coordinate economic, social, and technological development is a main problem in studying and formulating a general development strategy.

The coordination of economic, social, and technological development is a law. Any countries which go against this law will not only fail to develop healthily and in an all-round way, but will also give rise to many serious problems. According to our experience, in the process of studying and formulating a general development strategy at present, we must coordinate economic, social, and technological development and strengthen the study of the relationships between the three. Some comrades held that at present we must pay particular attention to the influence on economic and technological development social factors. Changes in the economy and social relationship caused by the development of productive forces will inevitably result in changes in the way of living and social structure, thus raising new demands for social management. Meanwhile, social development will also bring changes in people's concept of value. The study of these changes is of great significance to the building of socialist spiritual civilization, to the upgrading of people's quality, and to the promotion of economic, scientific, and technological development.

Some comrades also believed that development strategy on the whole is social development strategy which is a general policy and program formulated for achieving social targets. Social targets include economic development, population, employment, culture and education, environment, social stability, and social mood. Economic development strategy is subordinate to social development strategy, but it occupies an especially important position as it is the basis of social development. Without economic development and accumulation, it is impossible to achieve many social targets. Science and technology serve the purpose of achieving social and economic targets.

But some other comrades held that science serves the purpose of understanding the world and technology serves the purpose of transforming the world. Scientific revolution is a leader in world cognition and technological revolution is a leader in world transformation. Therefore, in the economic, social, and technological development strategy, science and technology should be put in the first place and a general development strategy centered on science and technology should be established. But most comrades held that this idea is open to doubt. It must be admitted that science and technology occupy an important position and play an important role in an economic, social, and technological general development strategy, but it is wrong to treat science and technology as the core. Because in a general development strategy, an economic development strategy is the basis and the major part, playing a decisive role. Social development strategy is also an important factor which should not be neglected because it affects and restricts economic, scientific, and technological development.

Meanwhile, economic development, social development, and scientific and technological development are closely related and affect each other and are conditional to each other. If we pay attention to development in one or two fields but ignore the other, we cannot achieve our purpose for development and even if we make some achievements at one time, we cannot make continued development.

4. How To Take Advantage of Favorable Conditions in International Environment To Promote the Process of China's Modernization

Under the circumstances that China adopts an open policy, international political and economic development has a great bearing on China's economic, social, and technological development. In a situation when China possesses necessary conditions, we may take advantage of favorable conditions in the international environment to promote the process of China's modernization. Otherwise, we will hamper the process of China's modernization. Therefore, how to take advantage of favorable conditions in the international environment to promote the process of China's modernization is an important factor in studying and formulating the general development strategy, which we should not neglect.

All the participating comrades unanimously held that the world is now carrying out the so-called "new industrial revolution" or the "fourth industrial revolution," which is an opportunity for us as well as a challenge to us in our march toward the four modernizations. We must take advantage of this favorable opportunity to grasp the utilization of new scientific and technological achievements so as to develop our economy. For example, some comrades suggested that in some coastal provinces and cities such as Shanghai, Tianjin, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, and Guangdong, where conditions exist, we can develop new technologically intensive industry (such new technologies as computer, laser, optical fiber, and genetic engineering). This is also an important step in the plan for strategic development, which can narrow economic and technological differences between our country and developed countries. We are thus required to correctly handle the relationship between the so-called "new industrial revolution" and China's modernization construction. Of course, while developing China's economic construction and scientific and technological undertakings, we must base ourselves on present realities and do our utmost to grasp various current work. Meanwhile, we must also take a broad and long-term view, look forward to new trends in economic, scientific, and technological developments in the world, and think over what we can learn from it and what we should pay attention to, so as to better serve the building of our socialist modernization. What should merit our serious attention is that while learning from some of the experiences of capitalist countries and consulting some expositions of bourgeois scholars, we must pay serious attention to avoiding capitalist spiritual pollution.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF CHINA BANS HASTY YEAR-END LOANS

OW211405 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1141 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 21 Nov (XINHUA) -- The People's Bank of China issued a circular on 15 November, urging local people's banks to take measures to strictly prohibit the practice of making hasty loans at the end of the year.

The circular said: In implementing the State Council's emergency circular on strictly controlling the scale of capital construction and reviewing projects under construction, local people's banks have adopted strict measures to control the loans on fixed assets, thereby slowing down the pace of making loans. However, a spending spree has prevailed in some provinces recently. In this connection, the circular stressed that, beginning today, even if they have unspent money and loan quotas by the end of this year, the banks will not extend loans for projects that have not proved to be practical and operational.

Making hasty loans at the end of the year is strictly prohibited. The circular also urged all local people's banks to earnestly analyze the way fixed assets loan plans have been implemented this year.

NATIONAL SEMINAR BEGINS ON HISTORIC PARTY FIGURES

HK210307 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] The third seminar convened by the National Association for Studying Historic Figures in the CPC opened in Changsha yesterday morning. Present were Wang Shoudao, member of the standing committee of the Central Advisory Commission and adviser to the National Association for Studying Historic Figures in the CPC; He Changgong, member of the standing committee of the Central Advisory Commission and director of the National Association for Studying Historic Figures in the CPC; Mao Zhiyong, first secretary, and Jiao Linyi, secretary, of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee; and Hu Hua, deputy director of the National Association for Studying Historic Figures in the CPC. Also present were 290 party history researchers from the 29 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions. Some 500 Changsha representatives of various circles and party history researchers are also attending the meeting.

The agenda of the meeting is to exchange experiences in researching and compiling materials on historic figures in the CPC, to further promote this work, improve its quality, speed it up, and strive to fulfill still better the task of writing up historic figures in the CPC.

Hu Hua delivered the opening speech. Wang Shoudao, He Changgong, and Mao Zhiyong made speeches.

Comrade Wang Shoudao said: It is very significant to research and discuss historic figures in the CPC in the native province of the grand old man Comrade Mao Zedong when we are marking the 90th anniversary of his birth. Research of historic figures in the CPC is significant in many respects. First, it has historical value. Another significant aspect is that this research should serve to educate the people and the next generation.

Comrade Wang Shoudao pointed out: Our party is currently carrying out a struggle of far-reaching significance. This is the elimination of spiritual pollution, as proposed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. In order to step up education in communist ideology for the whole of society, comrades engaged in researching historic figures in the party are shouldering a glorious task:

They should publicize to the masses the heroic and moving deeds of the historic figures with glorious histories of struggle, and reiterate to the people the truth that there could be no New China without the CPC, so that people will understand that it was not easy to establish the New China, see clearly that new socialist China will become a modern socialist state with a high degree of civilization and democracy, and know their own position, role, and glorious responsibility in building socialist modernization, thus stimulating their patriotic fervor and selfless socialist labor enthusiasm.

Before speaking, Comrade He Changgong enthusiastically sang the songs "Yellow River," "Autumn Uprising," and "Chang Jiang," to stimulate and teach everyone to carry forward the revolutionary traditions, love the motherland and work hard to advance.

The seminar is expected to last 5 days. After the gathering, the representatives will visit Shaoshan, Ningxiang's Huaming Building, Wushizhai at Xiangtan, and some old sites of the revolution in Changsha.

PEASANT PAPER SAYS 'NO CHANGE' IN RURAL POLICY

HK220250 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 83 p 1

["Full text" of editorial published in 15 November issue of "ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO [CHINA'S PEASANT NEWS]: "The Principle of Enlivening the Rural Economy Will Not Change"]

[Text] The sustained growth in agricultural production and the increasing enthusiasm of the peasants for socialism show that the party's rural policy is correct. The prospect of agricultural production is bright and the rural situation is getting better and better. In order to attain the grand objective by the end of the century, the state has appropriately pooled financial resources to aid the key construction projects. The state has also adopted readjustment measures in certain fields of economic activities to as to straighten out the various relations of the national economy. Many new problems and circumstances have emerged in rural areas after the implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the rural management system and draw up legislation to further cope with the arising new problems. Confronting such a new situation, a small number of basic-level cadres and peasants still have doubts about the party's current principles and policies. They say: "Now, the state has a policy for cherishing the people and the people have the sense of dedicating themselves to the service of their country. We are living and working in peace and contentment. We are determined to get well-off by hard work but fear that the policy might change and the good times will not last long."

Their worries are understandable. From the accomplishment of socialist transformation up to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party's rural policy has proceeded from fully arousing the initiative of the broad masses of peasants and giving consideration to the interests of both the state and collective and the individuals. For the last 5 years, we have maintained the persistency and stability of the policy. The peasants' self-determination rights are earnestly respected and their economic gains are reliably guaranteed. The leading comrades of the central government have repeatedly stressed that the party's basic rural policy will not, and must not, change; and that only in this way can the favorable rural situation be maintained and developed. For example, the various forms of contract responsibility systems with payment linked to output will not change; the policy of supporting and protecting specialized households in their effort to become well-off by hard work will not change; the policy of encouraging reclamation contracts will not change; the policy of developing diversified economy and multichannel circulation will not change; the policy permitting the circulation and various forms of combination of a certain amount of funds, technology, and manpower will not change; the policy allowing individual peasant households or groups of peasant households to purchase production and transportation machines will not change; and so on and so forth. In short, the policy to further enliven and develop rural economy will not change.

In the course of carrying out the party's principles and policy, it is necessary to learn from the practical experience of the last few years in implementing certain systems and management measures and make necessary changes to them in order to perfect these systems and measures. Some economic contract systems need to be improved; in some localities, market management needs to be strengthened; for some types of service, a reasonable fee must be charged; and some trades and professions must pay reasonable taxes to the state. All these measures are necessary because they serve the general policy for enlivening the rural economy. While carrying out these measures, it is necessary to fully respect the peasants' views so as to enable them to conscientiously implement these measures, which are conducive to the enlivening of the economy and perfection of the legal system. In some cases, the peasants want to make readjustments by themselves on certain links in their economic activities.

For example, in some localities, because of a change in local population or because the variegated plots they contract are too fragmentary for profitable farming, the peasants want to make minor changes to the situation without affecting the general policy; some economic integrated bodies carry out necessary reorganization to meet production needs; and in some localities, the peasants organize pre- and post-production or harvesting service activities. All these are necessary for the peasants to develop production of commodities in the rural areas. These do not mean a change in the party's policy. Rather, they are a change in concrete measures. In the countryside, these changes will only serve to perfect the concrete measures, which will become more and more conducive to the enlivening of the rural economy.

Therefore, we must have full confidence in the stability of the party's rural policy adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We must persist in and boldly carry out all the undertakings that accord with the party's policy and state laws and that help to enliven the economy and develop production. All worries and hesitations are unnecessary. We must have new determination and make new contributions to the further enlivening of the rural economy.

STATE MEASURES IMPROVING ECONOMIC RESULTS

HK180442 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 18 Nov 83 p 4

[Text] The first nine months of 1983 saw a continued growth of China's national economy. This was marked by a rich harvest, overfulfilled industrial production, better economic results of enterprises and improvements in capital construction, according to an article by Ai Ming in ECONOMICS WEEKLY.

Though many parts of the country were hit by floods, typhoons and drought, the output of summer grain increased by about nine billion kilogrammes over last year. It is estimated that total annual agricultural production will surpass last year, which hit an all-time high. Heilongjiang Province, one of the commodity grain bases in northeast China, is expected to yield 14 billion kilograms of grain this year, 2.5 billion more than in 1982.

Although cotton-growing areas were cut by 133,400 hectares, the total yield should still reach the level of last year. Output of sugar, oil crops, tobacco and fruit will all be more than last year.

The contract responsibility system linking output with farming households is still being implemented and improved. Now 98 per cent of rural production teams have introduced the system, and 10 per cent of households have become specialized or key households.

National industrial production in the nine months surpassed the goals set by the state and increased by 9 per cent -- 7 per cent in light industry and 12 per cent in heavy industry -- over the same period of last year. Such products as chemical-textile, bicycles, TV sets, steel, timber and cement were improved in quality and designs.

The output and generated energy of raw coal and crude oil saw an increase of 3-7 per cent over the same period of last year. Trade in markets is brisk, and generally speaking, prices remain stable.

Thanks to a series of measures taken by the state, including a halt to irrational rises in prices of means of production and the closure of some badly-run enterprises, industrial economic results improved. The income of enterprises increased as did sales and profits, and taxes and profits to the state. From January to August, the losses made by industrial enterprises dropped by nearly 20 per cent against the same period last year.

In the three provinces of Shanxi, Guansu and Jilin the figure reached 50 per cent. During this period, 21 big and medium-sized projects were completed and put into production, doubling the number of 1982. Duplication of construction and unplanned development were brought under control.

But many problems are yet to be solved in industry. Raw materials have been in short supply. Increases in energy supply and in the volume of rail freight handled still failed to meet demand. In some areas, heavy industry squeezed out light industry, dominating the use of equipment. Revenue increased by a margin smaller than output value. The increase in light industry production did not meet the increase in purchasing power, and some brands of commodities were in short supply.

MACHINE-BUILDING PRODUCTION UP IN 1983

OW212156 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA) -- China's machine building industry produced goods worth 40.8 billion yuan in the first 10 months of this year, 21 percent more than the same period a year ago, Yang Keng, vice-minister of machine-building said here today. Yang told an industry meeting he expected output value to reach 48 billion yuan by the end of 1983, an increase of 17 percent over last year.

Production of walking tractors was up to 409,600 units by the end of October, 64 percent more than the same period in 1982. Power-generating equipment output was up 70.5 percent while output of mining equipment rose up 49.5 percent, Yang said.

According to the ministry, the state appropriated 710 million yuan to upgrade 811 machine building enterprises to improve their products. Specialists and technicians developed 289 new products, including a digital process control cutting machine tool, a 8,000-kilowatt industrial steam turbine and a Chinese character information handling system.

Yang Keng said the machine building industry would export products valued at 300 million U.S. dollars this year, following a rise in sales on the international market. China has exported equipment for small hydroelectric stations to the United States, Canada, and the Philippines; diesel engine assembly lines, motor and bearing production lines and electrical equipment to Southeast Asian countries. Crankshaft grinding machines and numerical control grinding machines have been sold on European and American markets. According to the ministry, China will also provide Pakistan with equipment for a 210,000-kilowatt thermal power plant.

PRC TO PRODUCE MECHANIZED COAL CUTTING EQUIPMENT

OW220949 Beijing XINHUA in English 0835 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA) -- China has decided to serial produce fully mechanized coal cutting equipment for its mines, according to the Chinese Ministry of Coal Industry. The new equipment was designed by four Chinese mining machinery plants to suit geological and production conditions in Chinese coal mines. Trial use has shows the machines to be efficient, safe to operate and cheap to produce.

The new equipment are suitable for coal seams with a thickness ranging from 1.7 to 2.9 meters. The monthly output of a workforce using the new equipment is 35,600 tons, 2.76 times that of the equipment now in use. The newly-designed unit also weighs 30.6 percent less and costs about five million yuan (about 2.5 million U.S. dollars), 26.7 percent less than other China-built equipment. Similar imported equipment would cost about 10 million U.S. dollars, according to mining engineers. Each unit includes a hydraulic supporter, a coal cutter, a scraping conveyor and a belt conveyor with electric controls and telecommunication facilities.

Fully mechanized coal cutting was introduced to China in the early 1970's and is now used in 31 of the country's 81 coal mining administrations. A total of 55.5 million tons of coal were cut with mechanized equipment last year in China's major mines, 16 percent of their total output. In 1978, China imported 100 sets of fully mechanized coal cutting equipment from Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan. The equipment is now used in 20 major mines.

BRIEFS

MAGAZINE FOR ELDERLY -- A magazine for elderly people, LAOREN TIANDI [THE WORLD OF THE ELDERLY], has been inaugurated by the China Forward-Looking Publishing House [Zhongguo Zhanwang Chubanshe] in Beijing. The first issue of the magazine was published on 14 November. It consists of comprehensive reading material, including news on social activities, literature and art, health care guidance and information in many other fields. [Summary] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Nov 83 OW]

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PUBLICATION -- Beijing, 12 Nov (XINHUA) -- A new weekly on environmental protection, ZHONGGUO HUANJING BAO [CHINA ENVIRONMENT PAPER], was trial-published on 12 November by the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection. It will be formally published beginning in January 1984. Gu Mu, Bo Yibo, Hu Zuewen, Liao Hansheng, Zhou Peiyuan, Miao Yuntai, Ye Shengtai, Rong Gaotang and Gao Qishi wrote inscriptions to greet the inauguration of this weekly, which is the first of its kind in China. It will publicize state policies, laws and regulations on protection of the environment and carry news in these fields. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1200 GMT 12 Nov 83 OW]

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI INSPECTS NEW NANCHANG ROAD

OW211313 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Construction of the road east of the railroad in Nanchang City has been completed and it will be officially open to traffic on 10 December. It will greatly reduce traffic congestion, noise, and dust in Nanchang City, a good thing for all the city dwellers.

Bai Dongcai, first secretary, and Xu Qin, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee; Zhao Zengyi, secretary of the same committee and governor of Jiangxi; Wang Shufeng, deputy secretary of the same committee; (Fu Yutian), leader of the preparatory group for the provincial Advisory Committee; Wu Ping, chairman of the Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee; (Liu Zhendong), secretary of the Nanchang City CPC Committee; and Zhao Zhijiang, mayor of Nanchang; rode in a special vehicle to inspect the road this morning.

Comrade Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, named this road Hongdu Boulevard.

SHANDONG APPOINTS, DISMISSES OFFICIALS

SK190730 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] The following is the namelist of personnel changes submitted by the Shandong Provincial People's Government and approved by the Sixth Shandong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee at its fourth meeting held on 18 November:

In line with the proposal of Governor Liang Buting, the provincial People's Congress decided to appoint (Jiang Wanqi) as chairman of the provincial Urban and Rural Construction Committee; (Zhang Guozhong) as director of the First Provincial Light Industrial Department; (Gao Chuanjie) as director of the provincial Forestry Department; and (Yu Junqing) as director of the provincial Agricultural Department. The provincial People's Congress decided to dismiss (Jiang Wanqi) from his post of director of the provincial Petrochemical Industrial Department; and (Li Youchen) from his post of director of the provincial Agricultural Department.

SHANDONG ELECTS THREE CONGRESS WORK COMMITTEES

SK191053 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] On 18 November, the fourth meeting of the Sixth Shandong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee approved the namelists of chairmen, vice chairmen, and members of the three work committees of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress.

1. The Procuratorial and Judicial Work Committee: chairman, Gao Fengwu; vice chairman, (Li Hongru); members (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames): (Ma Jin) (F), (Xu Fen), (Lin Shuniang) (F), and (Guo Hongyi).

2. The Financial and Economic work committee: chairman, Zhang Zhusheng; vice chairmen, (Yang Weiping) and (Zhang Liqing); members (listed in order of the number of strokes in their surnames): (Wang Yi), (Liu Qing), and (Cui Zhenhua).

3. The Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Public Health Work Committee: chairman, Lin Ping; vice chairmen, (Lu Ping) and (Guo Rui); members (listed in order of the number of strokes in their surnames): (Ding Yizhi) (F), (Yu Xining), (Xiang Ke), and (Yan Qingqing).

SHADONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING ENDS

SK190600 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] According to our reporter (Qiao Lianzhen), the fourth meeting of the Sixth Shandong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 18 November.

During the meeting, in examining and discussing the report on the province's work to reform organizational structure at the prefecture or city level, participating members held: Judging from the current situation, the progress in the work to reform organizational structure at the prefecture or city level is smooth, the steps and methods in the work are stable and proper, and the work result is good. Participating members pointed out: Though the province has scored preliminary achievements in reforming organizational structure at the prefecture or city level, it still has a great deal of work to do, such as the very important issues of how to enhance or improve leadership over various works, how to bring about a change in work style among leading personnel, how to improve working methods, and how to upgrade work efficiency; all of these require further study to be successfully dealt with. At present, efforts should be made to concentrate on grasping the work to implement personnel establishment, to examine or approve inner organs, to set forth duties in divided work, and to institute systems of responsibility for each person. Special attention should be paid to the personnel establishment in an effort to resolutely prevent a covert act of setting up additional units in order to expand employment quota.

In examining and discussing the report on the province's work to deal blows to economic serious crimes, participating members held: The policy issued by the CPC Central Committee in regard to dealing blows to serious economic crimes is very correct. Over the past years or so, the province has scored marked achievements in dealing blows to serious economic crimes and the main trend of launching the struggle as a whole against serious economic crimes is good. However, we must be sober enough to note that all problems cannot be totally solved in only one or two activities because the struggle against serious economic crimes is already regarded as a solemn class struggle. We must approach the great struggle as a very important issue that has a vital bearing on the future and the fate of the country and on the smooth progress of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. It is necessary to combat any slack mood and paralyzed thinking and to unservingly carry out the struggle in a sustained and penetrating manner.

At the meeting on the morning of 18 November, participating members approved the resolution of the provincial People's Congress in regard to establishing people's congresses in the newly established provincial level cities; the namelist of candidates for chairmen, vice chairmen, and members of the work committees under the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; the temporary provisions on personnel changes in the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and the resolution adopted by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee in regard to the revised provisions of the provincial People's Government on imposing dismissal punishment on its general personnel and on examining the qualification of personnel appointment. The meeting also approved some personnel changes.

Qin Hezhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered a speech at the conclusion of the meeting. Gao Fengwu, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting on the morning of 18 November.

SHANGHAI WEN HUI BAO VIEWS PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

OW211254 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 17 Nov 83 p 1

[WEN HUI BAO commentator's article: "Persist in Carrying Out Education on Patriotism"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, schools at all levels and of all categories in Shanghai have generally paid attention to conducting education on patriotism among students. Many middle and primary schools began by conducting education on the national flag, emblem, and national anthem, and by arranging appropriate setups for patriotic education; and then they proceeded to explain to the students our great motherland's long history, lauding the patriotic acts of heroes in history, sponsoring trips to sites of revolutionary activities and martyrs mausoleums, and conducting study and investigations on the homeland. This has enriched the young people's knowledge, widened their vision, and aroused their patriotic fervor. More educators have realized from actual practice that like education on ideals, morality, discipline, and labor for students, education on patriotism serves to lay the groundwork and is an important feature of our effort to develop socialist spiritual civilization in schools. With this as a starting point, we should consider education on patriotism a regular task in ideological and political education in schools and carry out this work extensively, thoroughly, and persistently.

The call for strengthening education on patriotism does not mean requiring our schools to do additional work. School curricula are required to include this work. The first item in the code of conduct for our students is to ardently love our motherland. The "five loves," including the love of motherland, are the basic features of the courses in ideological and moral education in primary schools. Teaching outlines of all subjects -- language, history, geography, music and art in particular -- invariably stress the need to instruct the students to display national self-respect and a patriotic spirit. This shows that it is a consistent and basic feature in our educational system to conduct education on patriotism and enable our students to understand from their childhood that it is their duty to love the motherland. Of course it is of tremendous immediate significance to emphasize education on patriotism under the new circumstances of opening to the outside world and of enlivening the economy at home. Through education on patriotism, we should enable the students to have more ardent love for the party and the socialist motherland and to gradually foster lofty communist ideals. We should not only acquaint the students with the motherland's long history, geographic features, and other basic knowledge, but more importantly, we should help them understand how today's China has evolved from yesterday's China and what road should be taken to accomplish the aspiration of hundreds of millions of people to revitalize the Chinese nation. By drawing contrasts between the new and the old societies and between the socialist and capitalist systems, we should enable the students to deepen the understanding of the truth that "without the Communist Party there would be no New China" and "only socialism can save China" and to foster the dedication to devote themselves to the four modernizations. Only in this way can they consciously resist capitalist spiritual pollution and turn their patriotic fervor into a firm and sustained motive force to apply themselves diligently to study.

Our educational policy is to enable students to develop morally, intellectually and physically and to become workers with socialist consciousness and knowledge and useful persons who are both Red and expert. Education in patriotism serves precisely this purpose. Therefore, like other educational activities in school, this is an important day-to-day task. Only when it is conducted in close connection with students' daily activities and spread into all fields of work in school can it produce results. Education in patriotism among the students needs specific timing and relatively specific lecture topics. However, it should be avoided if the lecture activities are isolated from routine educational activities. We should see to it that students embody their patriotic consciousness and feelings in diligent study, ardent love for the collective, observance of discipline and other concrete actions, and that they are favorably influenced and encouraged. Essays in the language courses describing patriotic compassion, major events and national heroes in the history courses and magnificent landscapes in the geography courses are imbued with the same spirit as the patriotic education currently being undertaken. Even in such science courses as mathematics, physics and chemistry we can also stimulate students' sense of national pride by introducing the inventions and discoveries of our working people and scientists in history. Therefore, stepping up education in patriotism must be closely linked with teaching of all subjects in the classroom so as to constantly raise the quality of education.

In addition to being closely linked with school activities and classroom work, education in patriotism must be conducted in many varied, vivid and colorful ways. As the meaning of patriotic education is very, very rich, the patterns for conducting it should be diversified. Class meetings, team meetings, CYL day activities, lectures, report meetings, essay writing, speech contests, reading activities, singing, students conducting of social surveys, visits to revolutionary sites and martyrs' mausoleums, visits to historical sites and scenic spots -- with patriotism as the theme -- are all patterns proven effective. However, the sophistication and intellectual level of different classes and different ages must be taken into consideration and patriotism education should be begun with easy things and gradually lead to difficult concepts.

The new task for schools to tackle now is how to intensify the education in patriotism. We have accumulated much experience in the past and are gaining more. So long as schools of all types and levels seriously study this new task and sum up experience in a timely manner, we will certainly intensify and extend education in patriotism in a sustained way and enable the students to become socialist workers who are idealistic, treasure, moral values, are better educated and are disciplined.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN READJUSTMENT, STABILITY VIEWED

HK211220 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Minor Readjustment and Great Stability"]

[Text] In recent years, we have emphasized the importance of stabilizing and perfecting the responsibility system in agricultural production. Can we make some slight readjustment to the land under contract with the commune members? Will this measure cause confusion and hinder the perfection of the system?

Judging from the experience gained by Nanbian Commune of Sanshui County, it seems quite necessary to conduct slight readjustments at the appropriate time, especially when the term of contract terminates. This measure is in accord with the wishes of the commune members, and slight readjustments can bring about great stability.

In order to stabilize the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, the most important thing is to put the minds of the peasants at ease. However, not a small number of peasants as well as cadres at the basic levels in rural areas have, to different degrees, the mentality of dreading changes in policy, because they often regard the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output as dividing the land and practicing individual farming, fearing that "there may be mistakes in terms of orientation" which would be "rectified" sooner or later. This is the great impediment to the stability of the responsibility system. In recent years, in order to get rid of this impediment, much work has been done through propaganda in newspapers and periodicals and through word of mouth by the rural workers, and positive results have been achieved. However, in the innermost minds of a portion of the peasants, the mentality of dreading changes still exists. The necessary and slight readjustments to responsibility fields will help to overcome this mentality of dreading changes.

The reason is that slight readjustments to responsibility fields according to the objective needs amount to an announcement to the peasants with the most convincing facts: The land -- the most important means of production -- belongs to the collective and not to any individual. The purpose of practicing the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output is for agriculture to advance along the socialist road with Chinese characteristics, for the peasants to get rich as soon as possible, and also for the peasants to make greater contributions to the country, but absolutely not for the implementation of dividing the land and practicing individual farming. In this way, the problem of peasants dreading changes will be solved well. Therefore, it is unnecessary for people to worry about any possible evil results in stabilizing the responsibility system because of the requisite slight readjustments to the responsibility fields.

Of course, what we are talking about is the requisite slight readjustment. Without an objective necessity, communes and brigades should not carry out any readjustments, let alone readjustments on a large scale and in a reckless manner. Otherwise, it will result in confusion, which must be resolutely prevented. Before any readjustment, sufficient studies and investigations should be conducted, the opinions of the peasants should be considered carefully, and the peasants should be organized to sum up the superiority of implementing the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output. The result of the slight readjustment should be able to ensure the satisfaction of the masses so as to facilitate the development of productivity. In its slight readjustment, Nanbian Commune mainly solved such problems as many scattered plots undertaken by the same contracted household, the contract problem concerning the land handed over by certain specialized households who are no longer engaged in grain production, and the readjustment of responsibility fields of individual households whose laboring members have changed their positions. The work involved therein is very much worth doing.

Another problem worth special note is that the term of contract should be extended in conjunction with slight readjustments. Even in those communes and brigades which do not need any readjustment, attention should be paid to the problem of extending the term of contract. This will be greatly beneficial to the stability and perfection of the responsibility system and to the further mobilization of the initiative of the peasants.

GUANGDONG LEADERS ADDRESS RECTIFICATION MEETING

HK211033 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 0030 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CPC Advisory Committee held an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee members on 18 and 19 November, seriously discussing and arranging how the provincial Advisory Committee and its members can act as good aides and advisory of the provincial CPC Committee and play a good role in the current party rectification.

Veteran comrades present at the meeting expressed determination to conscientiously study documents and to take an active part in party rectification and the work of clearing away spiritual pollution.

The meeting was presided over by Kou Qingyan, chairman of the provincial Advisory Committee. Liu Tianfu, a member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, and Lin Ruo, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, attended the meeting and spoke respectively on the occasion. Chen Yueping, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Committee, spoke on the question of the provincial Advisory Committee studying well documents relating to party rectification.

Comrade Liu Tianfu briefed participants in the meeting on what he had felt on his participation in the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the 2d meeting in full session of the CPC Central Advisory Commission. He pointed out: The main items on the agenda of the second plenary session were discussions of the work of party rectification. The party Central Committee has already worked out plans for carrying out party rectification smoothly. The crux of the problem is that we should not do it superficially. In this connection, the party Central Committee has adopted a series of measures. So long as we seriously implement these measures, we will surely do a good job in party rectification. Speaking of guarding against and clearing away spiritual pollution, Comrade Liu Tianfu noted: Clearing away spiritual pollution is an important part of party rectification. By taking into account the actual situation in Guangdong, we must virtually do all we can in clearing away spiritual pollution in the course of party rectification. When speaking on this occasion, Lin Ruo, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, paid high tribute to veteran cadres and elderly comrades for their role of helping and guiding younger people, and passing on experiences and giving advice to them. He hoped that old comrades in the provincial Advisory Committee would carry forward the party's glorious traditions in the current party rectification and render effective help to the party rectification being undertaken in the provincial CPC Committee and its Standing Committee. Speaking of the importance and necessity of guarding against and clearing away spiritual pollution in Guangdong, he hope that old comrades would give a helping hand to the provincial party committee in this area of work.

GUANGXI INDUSTRIES TURN LOSSES INTO PROFITS

OW210144 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0024 GMT 19 Nov 83

[By reporter Long Guangxiong and correspondent Liu Jun]

[Excerpt] Nanning, 19 Nov (XINHUA) -- Since Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region was criticized by name, it was adopted effective measures to turn losses into profits and has made preliminary achievements. By the end of October, the state industrial enterprises accounted in the regional budget raised total output value by 9 percent, increased profits by 5.6 percent, reduced the area of losses [kui sun mian 5719 2275 7240] by 3.8 percent, and cut back the amount of losses by 9.8 percent, as compared with the first 10 months of 1982.

In the first 8 months of this year, Guangxi's industrial enterprises incurred more losses than in the corresponding period in 1982. In order to improve the situation rapidly, the autonomous party committee and government held emergency meetings and a regional economic work conference. They called on all industrial enterprises to follow the guiding principle of enhancing economic results. At the same time, they also worked out some concrete measures to turn losses into profits.

WUHAN PLA COMMANDER ATTENDS RIVER PROJECT WORK

OW211237 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] A joint project to be built by the PLA unit stationed in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, along with the people of Hongshan District of this city, known as the (Jichang) He project, was started on 18 November. On the spot to take part in the construction work were leading comrades, including Zhou Shizhong, commander of the Wuhan PLA units; Wang Qun, first secretary of the Wuhan City CPC Committee; and Wu Guanzheng, mayor of Wuhan City.

The (Jichang) He project is a major part of Wuhan City's program to harness (Huangxiao) He and to drain away excessive water from the city. The project consists of a 50-cubic-meter-per-second pumping station, a 4,500-meter canal, and a drainage system totalling 1,600 meters in length. According to the plan, the project will be completed in early May 1984, at which time it is expected to reduce the volume of water flowing into the upper reaches of (Huangxiao) He and to considerably alleviate the problem of excessive water in the city.

On the first day of the project, over 3,000 armymen and people in Wuhan volunteered to work at the construction site. They expressed their determination to follow the example of the builders of the Luan He water diversion project and contribute to building a new, civilized, clean Wuhan City.

HUNAN HOLDS MEETING ON ROLE OF MILITIA

HB220518 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Yesterday, the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee and the Political Department of the provincial Military Region jointly held a meeting in Nanxian on exchanging experiences of people's militia of the province taking the lead in building the two civilizations. Present at the meeting were representatives from advanced units of building socialist spiritual civilization of the province, leaders of the provincial CPC Committee as well as of the provincial Military Region, propaganda departments of various prefectures and cities, and the departments of people's militia of various military subareas, as well as responsible comrades of PLA units at and above division level stationed in the province, totaling more than 300 people.

The main purpose of this meeting was to study and implement the spirit of the national conference on the construction of civilized villages and civilized towns; analyze the situation in mobilizing and organizing the people's militia in our province to take the lead in participating the construction of the two civilizations in the last few years; and study and plan the tasks of building civilized villages and civilized towns in the future.

HUNAN HOLDS MEETING ON LIAISON WORK ON TAIWAN

HK180858 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, the provincial CPPCC and the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee jointly held a meeting from 16 to 17 November on exchanging experiences in liaison work toward Taiwan.

Responsible persons of the provincial counsellors' office, the provincial Office of Taiwan Affairs, the provincial Association of Overseas Chinese, and all the members of the work team of the provincial CPPCC responsible for the work concerning the unification of the motherland, totaling 30 people, attended the meeting.

At the meeting, nine persons introduced their experiences on propaganda and liaison work toward Taiwan.

All members attending the meeting were determined to further inspire their enthusiasm, emancipate their minds, strive to create a new situation in the fields of liaison work toward Taiwan, and promote the early return of Taiwan to the motherland.

YANG RUDAI ADDRESSES SICHUAN ECONOMIC MEETING

HK210423 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Excerpts] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee held a forum on economic work from 18 to 20 November, attended by responsible comrades of all city, prefectural, and county CPC committees, and of provincial departments and bureaus. The meeting conveyed and implemented the spirit of the central forum on economic work, analyzed the economic situation in Sichuan, and discussed and studied questions of guiding ideology and development orientation for future economic work, the tasks for next year, and a number of items of work to be grasped. Comrade He Haoju presided at the meeting. Comrade Yang Xizong delivered a report. Comrade Yang Rudai made a speech.

The meeting held: The province's current economic situation is very good. A new situation is gradually being created in many aspects of work, and relatively good results have been achieved. The province has increased agricultural output for 7 successive years, and this year's grain production is expected to show a rise of about 2 billion jin over last year, reaching a new record. Industrial production is rising steadily. Total output value by the end of October was 13.6 percent higher than at the same time last year. Economic results have gradually improved each quarter.

However, we must also realize that there are sharp contradictions in supply and demand of energy and certain raw materials. Communications and transportation are under strain. The standard of management is low, and economic results are poor. Some enterprises are running at a serious loss. There are also a number of difficult problems in agriculture and circulation, which must be seriously solved.

The meeting held: It is necessary to solve the following problems in guiding ideology in the province's economic work in the next 2 years: 1) bring into play the role of the province as a third-line construction base, to serve the key state construction projects; 2) correctly handle the relationship between initial and in-depth processing of raw materials into goods, and actively develop economic joint operations and cooperation with coastal provinces and municipalities; 3) actively develop urban and rural collective enterprises, with small enterprises acting as supplements to big one's to promote the economy and provide convenience for the people's daily life.

The meeting studied the tasks in economic work for next year, and initially considered raising total industrial and agricultural output value by 5 percent and striving for a 6 percent rise, under the premise of an all-round improvement in economic results. It is necessary to concentrate on grasping the following tasks in order to attain this target: 1) carry out all-round consolidation of the enterprises, and grasp the work of reducing deficits and increasing surpluses as a major task in this respect; 2) promote technical transformation and importation, with the focus on key products, and do a good job in switching defense industry technology to civilian use; 3) bring the superior points into play, give prominence to the focal points, and work to improve the level of production of daily-use consumer goods; 4) improve services for agricultural production and further develop the excellent situation in the rural areas.

XIZANG MILITIA WORK CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

HK200421 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Excerpts] A Xizang Military District militia work conference concluded in Lhasa this afternoon. The meeting stressed: Future militia work must be carried out around the local central tasks.

The meeting lasted 5 days. The participants analyzed the state of militia work in Xizang in a truth-seeking way, exchanged experiences, and studied and made arrangements for future work. Government Vice Chairman Duoji Cairang made a speech.

Xizang Military District Deputy Political Commissar (Zhang Fengqi) also made a speech. He said: This year Xizang has suffered the worst natural disasters in a century, and serious losses have occurred in agriculture, animal husbandry, and forestry. The military subdistricts and county People's Armed Forces departments must pay serious attention to this problem. They must continue to carry forward the glorious traditions of militia work in Xizang, and actively organize the militia to take part in fighting natural disasters, carrying out relief work, launching self-alvation through production, and reviving and developing production. At the same time it is necessary to step up ideological and political education for the militia, to ensure that they can firmly embrace the idea of loving the party, the motherland, and socialism. It is necessary to vigorously launch socialist spiritual civilization activities, and teach the militia to spontaneously resist and eliminate spiritual pollution.

In conclusion he demanded that the People's Armed Forces departments do a good job in their own revolutionization. The Military District and subdistrict CPC committees and headquarters, political and rear services departments must truly put militia work in an important place on their agenda. They must periodically study and solve problems in militia work and make contributions to creating a new situation in the region's militia work.

On the morning of 19 November, a work group from the Chengdu Military Region announced the region's notice on commending outstanding units in carrying out military training for the militia.

YUNNAN HOLDS NONPARTY RECTIFICATION FORUM

HK180918 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee invited nonparty personages to a forum yesterday to relay the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the recent work conference of the provincial CPC Committee and to listen to their opinions on doing party rectification well and eliminating spiritual pollution in Yunnan.

Li Qiming presided over the forum and delivered a speech on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee. He said: The decision on carrying out all-round party rectification and elimination of spiritual pollution are the two main points of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. These have already appeared in the newspapers. He said: The style of the party in power concerns the destiny of the state, the future of the nation, and the success or failure of the four modernizations. Therefore, it is necessary to listen to the opinions of all of you. We hope that nonparty personages will speak without inhibition and help us rectify our party well.

Li Qiming said: The current party rectification is aimed at solving problems within the party. The democratic parties and nonparty personages are not required to do the same. He said: The ideological and theoretical fronts and literary and art circles have scored great achievements in recent years. However, there are also many problems, particularly the matter of spiritual pollution. Some people in the theoretical and literary and art fields have openly advocated abstract human values, humanism, and other bourgeois ideas. They asserted that alienation existed under socialism. They publicized absolute democracy, which set democracy against party leadership. They spread views which raised doubts on the nature of socialism in China.

In literary and art fields, they preached self-expression, sexual liberation, putting money above everything else, and all other decadent ideas. The essence of spiritual pollution is that it spreads decadent ideas of every description of the bourgeois and other exploiting classes. Its purpose is to shake the four cardinal principles and the confidence of the broad masses in maintaining party leadership and taking the socialist road. The four cardinal principles are the foundation of our country. Therefore, the elimination of spiritual pollution is a matter related to the destiny and future of our state and nation. On the ideological front, it is necessary to straighten out the weak and incompetent tendency of the right deviation, to prevent and resolutely eliminate spiritual pollution, and to vigorously publicize the four cardinal principles.

Li Qiming said: While eliminating spiritual pollution, it is essential to make analysis to differentiate problems of understanding from criminal activities, which must be handled accordingly in different ways.

Other relevant documents were also relayed at the forum in the morning.

In the afternoon, Wang Xintian, head of the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee, and Wang Dian, head of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee respectively delivered speeches on doing party rectification well and the elimination of spiritual pollution in Yunnan.

Liu Shuzhen, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Zhu Jiabi, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; and Liang Jia, head of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee also attended the forum.

Also invited to the forum were responsible comrades of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress and the provincial CPPCC; members of the Sixth NPC and Sixth CPPCC in Kunming; responsible persons of the local organizations of various democratic parties and concerned organizations and departments; some workers engaged in education, culture, science and technology, and press work; and responsible comrades of the Kunming CPPCC, totaling more than 120 people.

AN PINGSHENG AT YUNNAN NONPARTY FORUM

HK200430 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Summary] A forum of nonparty figures convened by the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee held group discussions on 18 and 19 November. The participants pledged to help the CPC in carrying out party rectification and eliminating spiritual pollution. Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary An Pingsheng took part in the forum on 18 November.

KUNMING PLA PARTY CONGRESS CONCLUDES 19 NOV

HK200257 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] The sixth party congress of the Kunming PLA concluded today after 8 days in session. During the congress Comrades Xie Zhenhua and Zhang Zhixiu conveyed the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and of the Central Military Commission forum. The delegates seriously studied and discussed these, and unanimously expressed resolute support for the second plenary session decision. They pledged to take the lead in studying the documents on party rectification, take practical action to promote party rectification, and resolutely resist and eliminate spiritual pollution.

After full democratic discussion, the delegates approved the work report given by Comrade Zhang Zhixiu on behalf of the Fifth CPC Committee of the Kunming PLA, and the work report of the Discipline Inspection Committee of the units. They made a decision on party rectification arrangements in the Kunming PLA units. After full discussion, the congress democratically elected the Sixth CPC Committee and the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Kunming PLA.

Comrade Xie Zhenhua made a speech at the congress this afternoon. He said: This has been a congress of unity and victory. Before the conclusion of the congress, I want to give my views on three issues:

1. To resolutely fulfill the task of party rectification and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style it is necessary to do a good job in studying the party rectification documents. To study these documents well and step up ideological education is a basic demand and also a major precondition for promoting party rectification. We must seriously get a good grasp of this study. We must do a good job in purifying the organization, and in particular, seriously and completely weed out the people of three categories. This is the key issue in purifying the organization. We must correct the party style and put a stop to malpractices. To do a good job in party rectification, the leading cadres at all levels, especially high-ranking cadres, must do well in taking the lead.
2. Resolutely eliminate spiritual pollution and work hard to build spiritual civilization. The party committees and political organs must resolutely implement the General Political Department's 4 November circular, and rapidly convey to the party members and cadres the speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun. We must fully understand the harmfulness of spiritual pollution and seriously eliminate it. We must also conduct education for the fighters, staff, and workers in upholding the four basic principles and resisting spiritual pollution. They should spontaneously eliminate this pollution on the basis of heightened awareness. The party committees and political organs must strengthen leadership and launch activities to build socialist spiritual civilization, to cultivate revolutionary army men with ideals, morality, culture, and discipline, who love the party, the motherland, and socialism.
3. Strengthen the building of the leadership groups and the grassroots, and fulfill all the tasks.

Comrade Zhang Zhixiu then delivered the closing speech. He hoped that the party organizations and the party members of the Kunming PLA units would staunchly and spontaneously maintain political unity with the Central Committee. They should seriously convey and implement the spirit of this congress, and respond to its call to strengthen and improve party leadership and strive to create a new situation in the building of the units. They should unite as one, brace their spirits, study assiduously, work hard, be bold in creating new things, and contribute to fulfilling the tasks proposed by the congress.

HEBEI MEETING DISCUSSES MASS CULTURAL WORK

HK190612 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Excerpts] A Hebei provincial symposium on mass cultural work concluded yesterday. The meeting conveyed and studied the important speeches of leading central comrades at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. The meeting took the spirit of the session and of the speeches of the leading central comrades as its guideline, responded to the call of the CPC Central Committee, criticized bourgeois liberalization trends, and summed up and exchanged experiences in building a mass cultural network at county, township, and village levels, enlivening the masses' cultural life, adopting various forms to conduct education in patriotism, collectivism, and communism, and propaganda in education in bracing revolutionary spirit and working hard to build Hebei. The meeting looked into new problems in cultural building in the urban and rural areas, and made arrangements for the new tasks in mass cultural work this winter and next year, and for creating a new situation in the province's mass cultural work.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Gao Zhanxiang, and Standing Committee member and Propaganda Department Director Xu Chunxing visited progressive units in Shulu and Dingxian Counties, where they saw cultural, propaganda, and literature and art performances. Gao Zhanxiang delivered a report at the symposium on holding aloft the banner of socialist literature and art and resolutely resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution. Provincial Cultural Department Director An Yaoguang spoke on creating a new situation in the province's mass cultural work.

The participants seriously studied and discussed Comrade Gao Zhanxiang's speech and checked on the problems of spiritual pollution in their own areas and departments. Many units and individuals formulated measures for resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution. They resolved to do well in learning the experiences of Shulu and Dingxian Counties and Shijiazhuang City, so as to improve the standard of mass culture in the province, on the basis of popularization.

NEI MONGGOL COMMENTARY ON RECTIFICATION DOCUMENTS

SK220444 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Station commentary: "Studying Documents Well Is an Important Measure for Party Rectification"]

[Text] The 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee has decided on an overall rectification of party style and party organizations over a 3 year period beginning in the latter half of 1983. At present the broad masses of party members across our region have begun to study documents on party rectification, but is also an important measure for party rectification, but is also an important task confronting each and every Communist Party member. We must resolutely study documents on party rectification well in accordance with the demands of the central authorities and by no means should we proceed perfunctorily. Party rectification is a profound educational campaign on Marxism and Leninism. The decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification has explicitly pointed out that the basic method for this campaign is, on the basis of conscientiously studying documents and enhancing ideology and understanding, to conduct criticism and self-criticism, distinguish between right and wrong, correct mistakes, and purify organizations. Only by earnestly studying documents on party rectification and fully understanding its guidelines and essence can we strengthen our confidence and boldly use the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to eliminate spiritual pollution in our ideology and work style to become qualified Communist Party members and can we improve our ability to distinguish between right and wrong in the course of sorting out the three types of persons and other evil persons and to purify party organizations successfully, thereby enabling all party members to maintain political unity with the party Central Committee in terms of ideology and actions.

Judging from the present situation, the attitudes of most party members in the region toward studying documents on party rectification are correct and their actions are positive. However, some comrades have not paid sufficient attention to the study of documents on party rectification. Some comrades, though they studied, could not concentrate their attention on it. Some thought that studying documents could not quench the thirst of those who want to really carry out party rectification. All these will affect the result of study and, therefore, must be corrected. We should note that documents on party rectification are important components of the theories on party building. They manifest the guidelines of the 12th party congress and explicitly expound on the tasks, steps, and methods for party rectification and the requirements for party members as well as relevant policies and stipulations. It is a required course for party members and an ideological weapons for party rectification. If we fail to master these documents well, it will be difficult to guard against the unhealthy leftist and rightist trends in the course of party rectification and it will be impossible to thoroughly eliminate impurities in ideology, work style, and organizations, and party rectification will be carried out perfunctorily.

To avoid perfunctory work in party rectification, we must first avoid studying documents on party rectification in a perfunctory way. We must note that the process of studying documents is a process of eliminating spiritual pollution and intensifying party spirit as well as a process of gradual development of party rectification. Each and every party member must take an attitude of being responsible for the party and for himself, and must really sit down to concentrate his attention on and to exert efforts in the study of documents on party rectification. In addition, efforts must be made to study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and "Essential Reading for Party Members" and, in the light of the actual situation in one's ideology and work style, make earnest considerations and hold thorough discussions with other comrades. In this way, the understanding of party members will be enhanced and they will have common criteria, understanding, and conclusions; objectively and correctly analyze others and their own problems; show initiative in eliminating ideological problems; be conscientious in correcting mistakes; and guarantee the purification of party organizations, thus enabling the whole party to successfully achieve the aim of party rectification.

TIANJIN HOLDS FORUM ON GOVERNMENT WORK

SK190711 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Excerpts] On 14 and 18 November, 25 committee-level responsible persons of the municipal government, headed by Mayor Li Ruihuan, participated in the forum of deputies to the municipal People's Congress, held by the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress, to listen to opinions by the deputies on municipal government work.

Attending the forum were vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, including Bai Hua, Li Zhongyuan, Zhao Jun, Lu Da, Xu Ming, Yu Fujing and Shi Jian; Vice Mayor Yao Jun; Mao Changwu, adviser of the municipal government; and Secretary General Lu Xuezheng. Attending the forum were 31 deputies to the municipal People's Congress from industrial, capital construction, financial and trade, cultural and educational, scientific and technological, procuratorate and judicial, and neighborhood departments and democratic parties.

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At the forum, they made suggestions on the questions of people's livelihood, underground work, people's sanitation, environmental sanitation, communications, public facilities, [words indistinct], consolidating and developing collectively owned economy and public security.

Leading comrades of the municipal government answered these issued on the spot.

Comrade Li Ruihuan made a speech at the forum. He said: Through our conscientious studies, we will answer the questions set forth by deputies one another within 10 days. Departments concerned should conscientiously study these questions. We should also make explanations on the questions which we cannot solve in a short time.

Comrade Li Ruihuan said: The fact that the government directly listens to the opinions of deputies to the People's Congress is a policy decision of the government on maintaining close links with the masses, understanding real conditions, making accurate policy decisions, making progress in work, and conquering bureaucracy. Staff members of the government were elected by deputies to the People's Congress. Listening to the opinions of the deputies in a timely and wide manner and accepting supervision by the masses is the original intention of the government. We should act like this.

HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION ENDS

SK200300 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] After a 5-day session, the fourth meeting of the Sixth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded today. During the meeting, participating members enthusiastically discussed the issue of eliminating spiritual pollution prevailing in the province. They heard the reports given by the provincial People's Government in regard to the implementation of the provincial plans for the national economy and social development and for the budget and in regard to foreign affairs. They also conducted earnest examination on the reports.

In line with the report given by Wang Jinling, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, in regard to detailing the congress' inspection operation over the revised electoral work of deputies at county and commune levels, the meeting, by holding discussions, approved the province's detailed rules and regulations on electing deputies to people's congresses at county and township levels. It also approved some personnel changes.

Chen Yuanzhi, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting held on 19 November. Also attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Lu Guang, Wang Caoli, Zhang Ruilin, Wang Jiling, Wang Zhaozhi, and Wang Jun.

Comrade Zhao Dezun delivered a speech at the meeting, in which he stated: We should uphold the four basic principles and should do a good job in building socialist spiritual civilization so as to prevent or weed out spiritual pollution. The provincial People's Congress Standing Committee should put the work to prevent or eliminating spiritual pollution on its important work schedule and should strengthen its supervisory and legislative work in this regard. In his speech, Zhao Dezun, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, urged the people's governments at all levels to further arouse the people of various nationalities throughout the province to heighten their spirit and make persistent efforts to strive to totally fulfill or overfulfill the 1983 plan for the national economy and social development, to make preparations for next year's production, and to totally implement the resolutions adopted at the first plenary session of the sixth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

The meeting approved the following personnel appointments: (Wu Jun) is appointed director of the science-technology-culture-education office under the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and (Jiang Qingzheng), deputy director of the science-technology-culture-education office.

JILIN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON PROFESSIONAL TITLES

SK220921 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] The provincial conference to straighten out appraisal of professional titles was held at (Gongzhuling) on 18 November. Attending the conference were comrades responsible for appraisal of professional titles of the organizational departments of the party committees, scientific and technological commissions and personnel bureaus of various cities, prefectures and autonomous prefectures, and of pertinent provincial departments.

The conference relayed the relevant documents of the central authorities' conference on straightening out appraisal of professional titles and the speeches of responsible comrades of the central leading group for appraisal of professional titles. The participants aired their views on the province's professional title appraisal work.

The conference noted: Our province has done a fairly great amount of work since 1978 when the appraisal of professional titles resumed. However, there are still many problems, such as, to name the major ones, a lack of fundamental tasks and overall plans for the appraisal of professional titles, improper extension of the scope of the appraisal of academic and technical titles, and improper linking of professional titles with wages. This leads to quite serious confusion in the province's appraisal of professional titles.

In the light of the province's actual situation in professional title appraisal, the conference put forward some opinions on the plans for the first stage of the appraisal work.

Liu Shulin, deputy governor and deputy leader of the provincial leading group for professional title appraisal, spoke at the conference. He stressed that the confusion in the province's professional title appraisal work must be overcome. He pointed out: After summing up experiences and lessons, efforts should be made to reexamine the province's professional title appraisal work, to readjust the original professional titles and to revise the standards and regulations for the appraisal. Personnel who have been given professional titles since 1978, when appraisal resumed, should be reexamined and approved. Those who are not up to the standards should be reassessed.

Liu Shulin also emphasized: The work to straighten out the appraisal of professional titles is an arduous and heavy task concerning policies. In order to achieve the goal of comprehensive straightening out, all leading groups for professional title appraisal and their work organs should conscientiously study and master the guidelines of the relevant documents and the speeches of leading comrades of the central authorities, unify their thinking, strengthen leadership, unify their thinking and action in line with the guidelines of the decisions of the central authorities, overcome the fear of difficulties, guard against perfunctoriness, and make concentrated efforts and take concerted action to successfully carry out the examination, summing up, reexamination, and acceptance work in line with overall plans.

JILIN HOLDS MEETING ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

SK200816 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee and the party committee of the organs under the provincial party committee held a report meeting this morning on the issue of resisting spiritual pollution. Comrade Li Yaquan, Standing Committee member and Propaganda Department deputy director of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a report on resisting spiritual pollution.

Comrade Li Yaquan systemtically analyzed and expounded the emergence and development of the so-called theory of alienation and humanism, pointed out the seriousness and urgency of the struggle to resist spiritual pollution, and set forth, in line with the actual conditions of the province, demands on the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution. He pointed out: The current struggle to clear away spiritual pollution is the continuation and development of our party's efforts of the past few years to oppose both the leftist and the rightist erroneous tendencies on the ideological front, an important task for party rectification, and an important aspect of the building of the spiritual civilization. Fundamentally speaking, the elimination of spiritual pollution is a serious struggle to uphold and safeguard the four basic principles.

Comrade Li Yaquan said: Over the past few years, some of our comrades have published some erroneous articles and speeches which were counter to the four basic principles and acted against the four basic principles, thus creating confusion in ideology and theory and encouraging the development of the trend of thought of bourgeois liberalism. In some localities, the trend has been developed to an intolerable extent. To eliminate spiritual pollution is not a task whose fulfillment is dependent on our will. It is an imperative task which we must attend to and fulfill to the letter.

Comrade Li Yaquan stressed in his report that the idea that alienation exists in socialist society and the abstract advocacy of human nature and humanism will only lead people to criticize, doubt, and negate socialism and make them lose confidence in the future of socialism and communism.

Comrade Li Yanguan urged departments of the provincial organs to seriously study the important speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun delivered at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and, in line with the actual conditions of each specific department and unit, fully understand the essence of the speeches, and make sure that thinking and action are unified to solve the current problem of spiritual pollution. He said: In the struggle, we should adhere to the party's realistic Marxist ideological line. At present, we should focus on opposing rightist tendencies, but should also guard against the rise of leftist tendencies. We should act in strict accordance with party policies to ensure that the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution develops in a healthy and deepgoing way.

Attending the report meeting were responsible comrades of the party organizations of the units subordinate to the organs under the provincial party committee and some 900 party-member cadres.

GUO FENG ADDRESSES LIAONING NONPARTY FORUM

SK190244 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] According to our reporter (Wang Xusheng), the forum sponsored by the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee with the participation of personages from various democratic parties and nonparty figures continued its discussions this morning. The forum took place in a lively atmosphere and participants took the floor one after another.

Zhang Yen, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the forum. Speaking at today's forum were (Zhou Pinfei), (Zeng Fanren), (Ying Qixiang), (Zhou Luochao), (Gao Yiming), and (Ye Weiqing). In their speeches, they put forward ardent expectations on the issues of eliminating spiritual pollution, weeding out people of three categories, and straightening out the ideology of party rectification. They also voiced many favorable proposals.

Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the conclusion of the forum in which he fully acknowledged the precious opinions and proposals advanced by nonparty personages in regard to party rectification. He also urged participating personages to continuously speak frankly and sincerely, and to confidentially help the party do a good job in launching the drive for party rectification.

He stated: In conducting party rectification work, our party will certainly be able to unify thinking, consolidate work style, enhance the sense of discipline, and to purify organizations thanks to the wise and powerful leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the mainstay of elder revolutionaries, sufficient ideological and organizational preparations, and to the full support and supervision given by personages of various democratic parties and nonparty personages and by the people across the country.

He stated: The key to the success or failure in party rectification lies in the provincial CPC Committee. From now on, nonparty personages can freely voice their complaints against any leading comrade in the provincial CPC Committee and that help will always be appreciated.

Dai Suli, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, also delivered a speech at the conclusion of the forum.

LIAONING NAMES NEW DISCIPLINE INSPECTION LEADERS

SK160144 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] The Discipline Inspection Committee of the provincial party committee held its fourth plenary session from 13 to 15 November, urging discipline inspection departments, during the course of comprehensive party rectification, first to study well documents for party rectification and improve themselves, regard party rectification as their central task, and ensure the implementation of the party Central Committee's decision on party rectification.

The session relayed the guidelines of the third plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the important speeches of central leading comrades delivered at the session. Comrade Liu Hanqing, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, delivered a work report to make plans for discipline inspection tasks for this winter and spring. Comrade Xu Shaofu, secretary of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, delivered a summing-up speech on such issues as discipline inspection departments taking part in party rectification, guarding against perfunctoriness in party rectification, and strengthening the building of discipline inspection organs.

Comrade Xu Shaofu said: In the present party rectification, discipline inspection committees should first successfully rectify themselves. They should stick to high standards and strict demands and take the lead in clarifying understanding, rectifying work style, and purifying organizations, so that discipline inspection committees can truly become a powerful fighting force.

On guarding against perfunctoriness in party rectification, Comrade Xu Shaofu stressed: We should remain clear-headed in guarding against the three types of persons, who are an ambitious political force and a dangerous factor opposing and endangering the party. In this party rectification, discipline inspection committees at all levels should take an active part in eliminating the three types of persons under the unified leadership of party committees. We should have a firm and realistic attitude and act in strict accordance with party policies when weeding out the three types of persons. We should strictly distinguish the three types of persons from comrades who committed mistakes of a common nature during the Great Cultural Revolution.

The session announced names of the new leaders of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee. Comrade Xu Shaofu, secretary of the provincial party committee, will concurrently serve as secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee. Comrades Li Ming, (Shang Zhi), (Liao Shuaizhang), and (Liu Degang) will serve as deputy secretaries.

JI PENGFEI STRESSES PRESERVING HONG KONG'S PROSPERITY

HK220604 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 22 Nov 83 p 2

[Dispatch from correspondent Hou Tung-hai: "Ji Pengfei Speaks on Preserving Hong Kong's Prosperity, Says China and Britain Can Cooperate in Many Fields"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Nov -- Ji Pengfei, state councillor and chairman of the Office of Hong Kong and Macao Affairs under the State Council, met at the Great Hall of the People here this evening with noted figures of the Hong Kong and Macao industrial and commercial circles, who have come here to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce. Ji Pengfei conversed with them and once again indicated China's principle on regaining sovereignty over Hong Kong and continuously preserving Hong Kong's stability and prosperity after its recovery.

Ji Pengfei said: Both China and Britain are carrying on negotiations on this issue. He pointed out that the recovery of Hong Kong's sovereignty was the major premise and that the recovery of sovereignty certainly includes administrative power. China and Britain have maintained close relations and both sides can cooperate in many fields on the issue of preserving Hong Kong's prosperity and stability.

Present on the occasion were Wang Kuan-cheng, president of the Hong Kong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; Ni Shao-chieh, president of the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong; Tang Hsiang-chien, chairman of the Federation of Hong Kong Industries; Tsai Te-ho, president of Hong Kong Kwun Tong Federation of Industry and Commerce; Liu Sen-po, president of the New Territories Association of Industry and Commerce; Ma Wan-chi, vice president of the Macao Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; and Hu Han-hui, Hu Ying-hsiang, Chiu Te-keng, Pao Yu-hsing, and others, totaling 81 persons.

Also present at the meeting were Hu Ziang, chairman of the Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and responsible persons concerned Ping Jieshan, Li Hou, Zhang Jingli, and others.

After the meeting, Ji Pengfei gave a dinner in honor of the Hong Kong and Macao noted figures.

In a long-distance telephone interview with our reporter on the evening on 21 November, Chiu Te-keng, chairman of the Hong Kong Far East Enterprise Company, and Tsai Te-ho, president of the Hong Kong Kwun Tong Federation of Industry and Commerce, said: During his meeting with the Hong Kong noted figures and their party, State Councillor Ji Pengfei time and again stressed that China's attitude on the recovery of Hong Kong's sovereignty and administration is firm and that it is impermissible to separate sovereignty from administration.

Chiu Te-keng said: While talking about the implementation of the principle of "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong" in the future, Ji Pengfei said that by letting the Hong Kong people manage Hong Kong affairs, we will certainly be able to maintain the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong.

Tsai Te-ho said: Concerning the current policies of the Chinese Government, Ji Pengfei said that it is necessary to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity. If we fail to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity, we will have to bear an additional burden. Therefore, China has no reason whatsoever to ignore the further prosperity and stability of Hong Kong.

Tsai Te-ho said: In addition to Article 31 of the Constitution, a "mini-constitution" will be drafted. In the course of drafting the "mini-constitution," the views and opinions of Hong Kong people will be valued. Concerning the Sino-British talks, he said: Ji Pengfei stressed that the talks are confidential. Nevertheless, the issue of Hong Kong's future will not be delayed. The Chinese Government expects that a satisfactory solution will be reached before September 1984.

Tsai Te-ho said that Ji Pengfei's conversation with the Hong Kong noted figures lasted for approximately 1 hour and that Li Hou, vice chairman of the Office of Hong Kong and Macao Affairs, will meet them and their party on the afternoon of 22 November and listen to their opinions.

Most of the Hong Kong and Macao noted figures who have been invited to Beijing by the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce will return to Hong Kong on 23 November.

TA KUNG PAO ASSAILS U.S. SENATE RESOLUTION ON TAIWAN

HK190159 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 19 Nov 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Let Us See How the U.S. Government Will Reply"]

[Text] "The future of Taiwan should be solved ... in conformity to the laws adopted by the (U.S.) Congress...." This is the main phrase in the so-called resolution on "the future of Taiwan" adopted by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The great cause of China's reunification must be handled in accordance with U.S. law. What kind of logic is this supposed to be?

Gentlemen of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, were you not blushing when you raised your hands to pass this resolution, which openly interferes in the internal affairs of other countries?

If this logic is allowed to stand, there will be great disorder on earth. What would the U.S. reaction be if some national assembly passed a resolution saying that "the solution of a certain problem in the United States... must conform to the laws adopted by this assembly?"

There are even more absurd contradictions in this resolution. The law it refers to is actually the "Taiwan Relations Act," which has long been opposed by the Chinese Government and people.

The resolution adopted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee mentions in the same breath the "Taiwan Relations Act" and the numerous Sino-U.S. joint communiques, and also proposes that the solution of Taiwan's future must conform to both.

If it conforms to the "Taiwan Relations Act," it cannot conform to the Sino-U.S. joint communiques; and if it conforms to the Sino-U.S. joint communiques, then it cannot conform to the "Taiwan Relations Act." In lumping these two things together, the resolution is reversing black and white and confusing public opinion.

Viewing the entire course of this incident, it is a complete lie to say, as the resolution does, that the solution of Taiwan's future should conform to the Sino-U.S. joint communiques. This is because the affair constitutes out-and-out interference in China's internal affairs. It conflicts with the principles and spirit of the Sino-U.S. joint communiques.

However, from another angle, the fact that this handful of people in the United States still do not dare to completely discard the Sino-U.S. joint communiques shows the vitality of those communiques and also indicates that those people have a guilty conscience and must resort to pulling out the joint communiques to hide their shame.

We pointed out in a previous editorial that this resolution has the shadow of "Taiwan independence." Its essence is to wave the banner of the so-called "self-determination" of the people of Taiwan and attempt in vain to permanently separate Taiwan from China. This is absolutely unacceptable to the Chinese Government and the entire Chinese people, including the Taiwan compatriots.

The Chinese Government has made a strong protest to the U.S. Government. Yesterday a note was handed to U.S. Ambassador Hummel by Zhu Qizhen, assistant minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Some people may cite the principle of three-way separation of power to get the U.S. Government off the hook, saying that it cannot interfere in the activities of Congress. However, people must ask, should or should not the U.S. Government take effective action as a signatory to the Sino-U.S. joint communiques, whose principles are completely violated by this resolution?

Moreover, U.S. President Reagan, who is preparing to visit China next April, recently reiterated in a Japanese television speech that the United States would not abandon its relationship with the Taiwan authorities, repeating the old tune of "we will not abandon a former friend for the sake of finding another one." These words fully prove that the White House and Congress follow one continuous line.

Just when Sino-U.S. relations have started to take a turn for the better and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang has announced he will visit the United States in January, a new obstacle looms. China has handed over its diplomatic note; let us see how the U.S. Government will reply.

EDITORIAL SCORES UK PROCRASTINATION IN TALKS

HK210801 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 20 Nov 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Commenting on the British Attitude to the Talks"]

[Text] At the opening [as published] of the House of Commons, the subject under discussion is "Hong Kong: The Sino-British Talks." In a reply to Liberal leader David Steel, Mrs Thatcher said: "According to the treaties, about 95 percent of Hong Kong's land will revert to China."

These words are food for thought. In light of "the theory that the treaties are valid," Mrs Thatcher is inheriting the mantle of her ancestors and acting in accordance with the treaties. She expressed the view that when the lease expires, the New Territories will revert to China. This point should be regarded as positive. However, what about the 5 percent of the land of Hong Kong outside the New Territories? Mrs Thatcher has not made this clear, and the implications is that she still wants to stick to her views. However, another talk on the method of breaking up Hong Kong has again aroused people's suspicion. In a reply to the BBC at the end of October, Mrs Thatcher said: "If Hong Kong is not an entity, it will have difficulty in surviving." This also implies that Britain will deal with Hong Kong as an entity, and the question is, will Hong Kong be returned intact, or will Britain hang on and refuse to clear out?

There seems to be less mention of the separation of "sovereignty" and "administrative power," and what has replaced them is talk of a "link." Mrs Thatcher said: "A kind of British link (with Hong Kong) is very important." This of course is not necessarily correct, for Hong Kong is not likely to sink without Britain. What calls for attention is rather the "link" sought by Britain.

Actually, what kind of "link" is this? Is it a synonym for administrative power? Or is it a kind of economic link? This phrase is not very clear. Please note: The tactic of using an ambiguous phrase to cover up and confuse the issue appears to have ulterior motives.

China has no desire to delay the settlement of the issue. Since Britain has brought up the question of Hong Kong's future, and made such a fuss about it for several years, the morale of the people has been affected. Under this kind of situation, the delay will certainly affect Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. One can ask the people of Hong Kong, and they will reply almost with one voice: We hope that an agreement can be reached in the Sino-British talks at an early date to give the people of Hong Kong a definite perspective. It is precisely based on the above-mentioned situation and consideration that China has declared that it will make a public announcement on the plan for Hong Kong's future not later than next September, and has also further solicited the views of the Hong Kong people on this.

Based on common sense, it is possible for an agreement to be reached in the Sino-British talks before next September. The first thing is the fair and reasonable stand taken by China. In recovering its sovereignty and administrative power, it has taken into consideration the history and existing conditions in Hong Kong, and will look after the interests of Britain as well as of other countries in Hong Kong. Second, common ground has been found between China and Britain -- preserving Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. The third thing is the time available for the talks: there are 2 whole years from the first round of talks last year to next September, and this should be ample time if there is a genuine desire to settle the issue.

British Foreign Office Minister Richard Luce said: "We will not be rushed into reaching an agreement." Who wants to rush them into reaching an agreement? Is it possible that 2 years are still not sufficient to clarify the positions of both sides and to seek rapport? Hong Kong's prosperity and stability, and popular opinion in Hong Kong, demand the making of an early decision. How can Britain, which has kept on repeating that it has Hong Kong's interests at heart, ignore this? Luce also said: "There should not be a stipulated deadline to the Sino-British talks." Is he trying to procrastinate indefinitely? In the first place, it was Britain which impatiently brought up the issue and pressed China to express an attitude. Now they are proceeding in such a leisurely manner, and do not seem to be the least anxious. Is it possible that they are trying to play down the existence of the issue of Hong Kong's future, and to obliterate it?

There cannot be procrastination, for this will not be tolerated by the situation as well as by public opinion. We advise Britain it had better speed up the talks.

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